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VOL. XII NO. 150 BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 26 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made *payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th June	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,227
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,842
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23th ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,272
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,627
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,315
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65. & £ 62.	£ 60, & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th July	.. MERKARA † ..	8,285
25th ,,	.. MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	.. DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	.. MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	.. MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	.. MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	.. DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	.. MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	.. MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	.. MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	.. MARGHA ..	8,285
26th ,,	.. MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.
† Proceeds from Karachi.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,684
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,810

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
27th June ..	VARELA	Buseh via K'chi. 11 A.M.
2nd July ..	BANKURA	Buseh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16th June	28th June
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th ,,	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.
Morioka-Maru	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug	31st ,,
Nagato-Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th Sept.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279; Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	16th June	27th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	28th June	9th July
*Sumatra Maru	K. Saito	5760	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

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BRANCHES:

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Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on pollication at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
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Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKE

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B.A. with Sanskrit as Headmaster. Apply stating previous experience, age, and the minimum salary expected to THE SECRETARY, the Anjar Vidyalaya, Anjar, Cutch.
A R10676

WANTED—A young and energetic CLERK. Apply personally to the MANAGER, New French Cleaning Co., Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
A R10681

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS B. O. T. MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of boiler, etc. Apply personally Messrs. EHIMJI & CO., Oak Lane, Corner of Medows Street, Bombay.
A R10683

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS, ACCOUNTANTS ENGINEERS and other entire staff for a Cotton Mill, going to be opened in the Bombay Presidency very shortly. Apply to Box No. 339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10687

WANTED—A trained SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 75 for the I Assistant's post in Tara High School, Sandur. Selected candidate must be able to report himself for duty before the undersigned on the 15th July, 1924. (Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER. The Dewan of Sandur.
A 19967

WANTED—ENGINEERS, FITTERS, TURNERS, ELECTRICIANS, DRIVERS, FOREMEN and WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENTS. Good pay. Apply with 3 annas stamps to Box No. 338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10683

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the PRINCIPAL, M.T.B. Arts College, Surat. Graduates of recognised abilities and possessing experience of Collegiate Education should send their applications stating age, qualifications, and terms to the SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT, before 15th July, 1924. Selected candidate will be required to join on 10th November, 1924, and to give a binding to serve the Institution till 20th June 1928.
A 19959

WANTED.—From 16th August, 1924, for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, The David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga, a well-educated, middle-aged or young man of good physique, who has tact, patience and firmness; colloquial knowledge of Hindustani essential. One with the additional knowledge of Gujarati or Marathi will receive preference. Apply before the 7th July, 1924, with testimonials and mentioning the salary required to the SECRETARY TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the Institution. Further particulars, if required, will be supplied by the SECRETARY.
A19950

ELECTRICAL STOREKEEPER WANTED—Age 25-35, having practical experience with parts of dynamos for train lighting accumulators, wiring accessories, cables, etc. Must be methodical but smart and also capable of conducting correspondence. Salary Rs. 120 rising to 200 plus 15 per cent allowance, Provident Fund, etc. Starting pay will depend on ability, and the post is one of increasing responsibility. State details of education, training and experience with salaries received and dates in chronological order and send copies only of testimonials. Application to be in own handwriting. No applicant will be interviewed until called for. CONTROLLER OF STORES B.B. & C.I. Railway, Mahalakshmi.
A 19981

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PERSIAN HONOURS GRADUATE Coaches High School and Previous Students. Apply "SUCCESS" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10679

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET to Hindus only, a specious FLAT at "Anand Mahal", Chowpatty. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor, there or 23, Medows Street.
C R10672

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

REQUIRED—GODOWN for storing linseed oils in the vicinity of Argyle Road or Princes Dock. Send particulars, dimensions, price, to Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 19989

BOARD & APARTMENTS

WANTED—BOARD RESIDENCE Indian Family. Any religion, caste, by young man, good position. Apply Box No. 336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R10678

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FOR SALE—One PLOT OF LAND, admeasuring 2000 square yards, situated at Mulund, District Thana. See Mr. UDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI, C/o. Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
G R10655

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FOR SALE—One 1,000 H.P. Musgrave & Sons' Compound jet condensing Horizontal Corliss Engine, High pressure Cylinder, 23" Diameter, Low Pressure Cylinder, 50" Diameter Stroke 6ft. Revolution 50, Fly wheel Diameter 27' and 28 ropes 2", Boiler pressure 165 lbs. The Engine can be seen in a thoroughworking order by previous appointment. Write to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 19934

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JA 19940

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SECRETS OF RATI UNVEILED.—The only book available that treats completely of personal secrets, lays down rules under sexual congress, aids in begetting children of desired sex and character, etc. It is the unparalleled of the sort. It is a clear and concise work in a frank and bold style. Per copy Rs. 3 only. Payable in advance. C. C. SHEIKHAR, Amalapuram, Godavari District.
L R10585

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LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

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M 19978

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Specialized Banking, (Diploma "C.A.I.B.") General Commerce and B. Com. (London-Colombo Centre) Examinations are proceeding. Apply GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street, Fort.
M R10661

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE SPRINGER RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP.

THE ATTENTION of Graduates of the University of Bombay is drawn to the University Notification published in the last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" inviting applications for the Springer Research Scholarship to be awarded this year for research in a scientific subject.

2. The Registrar will be glad to supply any Graduate on application, written or oral, with a copy of the Notification in question.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1924. 19976

NOTIFICATION OF DISTRAINT SALEAT SIMLA

Of those Highly Remunerative Residences and Extensive Estate and Grounds known as

THE MOULVIE'S KOTHI AND COMPOUND OR

Fay Lodge, House and Annexes, most centrically located, just below the Military Offices and adjoining the Railway Goods Depot.

Mr. F. N. PRESS, Professional Auctioneer, has been favoured with instructions from the Senior Sub-Judge to sell by Public Auction at the Rink, Simla, to the highest bidder (subject to the approval of the Court) on FRIDAY, the 4th and SATURDAY, the 5th of July, the above well known and valuable demesne, together with its household furniture, appointments, fictures and fittings, in one lot. Including as

FAY LODGE, or the MOULVIE'S KOTHI

does within its area of Ten Thousand Square Yards, no less than 10 Semi-detached tenements etc., producing an annual income of upwards of Twenty-Five Thousand Rupees, the Estate presents one of the most Lucrative Gilt Edged Investments ever offered to the Public, vide the following, all of which are included and, as stated above, will be sold in one lot:—

		Rs.
1.	Fay Lodge, Yielding an annual rental of ...	6,245
2.	Mir Building, Yielding an annual rental of ...	3,000
3.	Rose Villa, Yielding an annual rental of ...	4,000
4.	Violet Cottage, Yielding an annual rental of ...	3,762
5.	Primrose Cottage, Yielding an annual rental of ...	3,000
6.	Aziz Building, Yielding an annual rental of ...	844
7.	Fay Cottage, Yielding an annual rental of ...	1,750
8.	Garden View, Yielding an annual rental of ...	600
9.	Fruit Garden, Yielding an annual rental of ...	200
10.	Cow Shed, Yielding an annual rental of ...	800
	Total Amount of Rental Rs.	24,211

This income is practically assured as owing to its central situation and its proximity to the Government Offices the flats and suites of the Moulvie's Kothi and Annexes are always in great demand and at the present moment they are fully occupied.

Full descriptive pamphlet of this desirable and splendidly situated property and conditions of sale will be broadcasted later. Permission to view the houses estate, grounds and furniture can be obtained from the Auctioneer. Photos may be seen at the Rink and panorama cinema slides are appearing on the local Cinema Screen.
C19983

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE 52ND ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at Simla from the 22nd to the 30th August, 1924. The prospectus may be obtained from

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
Simla Fine Arts Society,
Armadale, Simla. 19973

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company is convened on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1924, at the registered office of the Co. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the following Extraordinary Resolution which has been passed by the shareholders in the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th June, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Company.

"That the Company cannot by reason of its heavy liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the Company voluntarily."

By the order of the Board,
GOKALDAS K. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.
19986

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 811 of 1924.

RUSTOM D. TATA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

NITTSON DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort, ... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 27th day of May, 1924, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following property.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or the Quit and ground Rent Tenure, situate at Chimna Butcher Street, Grant Road, in the City of Bombay, together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 302 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1567, New Nos. 144 to 156 and bounded on the North by Grant Road, South by the property of Popatlal Karimbhoy, West by the property of Budhabhai Noorbhai, East by Chimna Butcher Street and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Borrowers.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Freehold tenure together with tenement and building thereon situate on the East side of Chunam Kiln Road (Lamington Road), in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 4662 square yards being portion of a large piece of land registered under Collector's Old Nos. 917-18, New Nos. 13921 and 13924 and New Survey No. 27367, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1792 and Street No. 1 and bounded on the East by the property of Bora Mahomedan Noorudin, West Chunam Road, North by the property belonging to the estate of Ghella Aspall and South by the estate of Cumrudin Abdulalli, Cadastral No. 120, Girgaum Division.

THIRDLY:—Fazendari Leasehold land or ground registered in the Books of Church of Our Lady Rozario, Mazagaon, with premises at Heins Road, Byculla E Ward Nos. 7044, 7045 (1), 7045 (2), 7046, 7047, Street Nos. 3, 3A and 4 and 89, admeasuring 1,152 square yards, Collector's Old Nos. 175, New No. 13691, Old Survey Nos 344, 349, New Survey Nos. 1/3462 and 2/3461, East by the property of late Dwarkadas Lallubhai, West partly by Heins Road and partly by the property of Shivdas Motilal, South by Heins Road and partly by the property of Ellanna Balaram, Cadastral No. 1839, Byculla Division.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Alli Umer Street and Erskine Road and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6045 and 6092, Street Nos. 233, 235 to 45.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving and objection to the statement or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 12th day of July, 1924, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath and solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1924.

EDWIN GELLET,
Assistant Commissioner.
C19977

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVAJI ABDUL HOOSEIN, FATMABAI, widow of Fazalally Sarafally, Abdullabhoy Fazalally, Ebrahim Fazalally, Ahmedally Fazalally, the last named two minors by their brother and guardian the said Abdullabhoy Fazalally Fida Hoosein Ebrahim, and Abdullabhoy Ebrahim have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered, as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the freehold tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of the Shaik Abdul Doctor Street Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 346, New No. 7626, Old Survey No. 1024, New Survey No. 4391 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7023, Street No. 143-147 and containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Abdullabhoy Hoosenally and now of Esmailji Ebrahimji Mithaiwalla, on or towards the West by the Shaik Abdul Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Essubhoy Ebrahimji and now of Tyabally Ebrahimji Kachwalla and on or towards the South by the Khara Tank Road.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1924.

N. B. DAMANIA.
For Messrs. Molelland & Dowdes,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C19988

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 704 of 1924.

Re: SOOLEMAN JAMAL, a firm, which lately carried on business as Merchants at Furniture Bazar, outside the Fort, Bombay

Adjudged Insolvents

Ex parte: TOKERSEY MULJI & CO, a firm .....Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SOOLEMAN JAMAL, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day June, 1924.

K. A BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C19987

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, admeasuring 802 square yards as building Plot and 241-44 square yards as Road Plot making together 1,043.44 square yards known as Plot No. 7 at Forjett Hill Road Estate, bearing Ward No. 3428 (4), Street No. 4 bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No 8, on or towards the West by Private Road, on or towards the South by Plot No. 5, and on or towards the East by the property of Mrs. Jhamabai Jehangir Mehta.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1924.

PURNANAND CLUBWALLA and JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19987

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that OOMER BIN NATHOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients ALLI MAHOMED AYUB and OOMER AYUB, both minors under the age of 18 years by their mother and guardian Aishabai, widow of Ayub Dada.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easements or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate lying and being at Temkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 8347-9959 and New Survey No. 3783, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 120 and Street No. 109 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Temker Street, on the North by the house of Rasool Khan Oomerkhan and on the South by the house known as Hafiz Building.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1924.

B. G. PANDIT.
For Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji, and Devidas,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C19985

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JAFFERBHAI KANJI has misplaced, missed or lost the Original Assignment, dated 18th April, 1907, from Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey and Moghibai, wife of Vassanji Vithaldas to Essaji Tajbhoy and the Assignment, dated 24th February, 1921, from Dossibai, widow of Essaji Taibhoy and Gulamhussein Issaji to Jafferbhai Kanji in respect of the undermentioned property situated at Parel Tank Road. Any one having the said documents is requested to return the same to the undersigned. Any one making any claim against the undermentioned property on the strength of possession of the said original Assignments is also requested to make known his claim in writing to the undersigned within seven days from the date hereof. The public are hereby warned against dealing in any way with the said original Assignments and our client will not be liable for any such dealing.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that Inami land or ground known as Marwada with the buildings standing thereon on Parel Tank Road, admeasuring 17349 square yards Survey No. 2497 and Cadastral Survey No. 152, Parel and Sewri Division F Ward No. 1066 (1) and Street No. 26 and bounded, on the East by the Parel Tank Road, on the West by the property of Ardeshir Framji Wadia, on the North by the property of Dadaji Devsi and on the South by the property of Premchand Raichand.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1924.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Attorneys for Jafferbhai Kanji,
41, Medows Street, Fort
C 19984

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O.O.C.J.

Suit No. 1720 of 1924.

RAMBHAROSINGH MAHIP SINGH ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) HUSSEIN EBRAHIM ATCHIA, Sole Proprietor of the business of Atchia Sons & Co., who lately resided at Motisha's Lane Bombay and (2) ABBA MIYA KHANDWANI ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a plaint in this Court against you Defendants whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 5,000 mentioned in the Plaint with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 21st December 1922, till judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of July, 1924, at 11.45 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of this suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and bring with you any documents upon which you intend to rely and you are hereby requested to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of May, 1924.

(Sd.)—R.B. PATELL,
For Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R.B. PATELL,

The 29th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. POCHA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
C 19980

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD & LAMINGTON ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee & Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Lakhmidas Chunda Ramjee the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Samsoodin Mahomedalli Bandookvala an insolvent & with the consent of the Official Assignee & Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Samsoodin Mahomedalli Bandookvala, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (redeemed & converted into freehold) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or the same more or less which said house was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E. Ward No. 2335, Street No. 316,317,1 and 5 and is now assessed under D. Ward No. 3992 and Street Nos. 315,315,317,1 and 5 and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 399 and Collector's New Nos. B/13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 3/6994, and is bounded on or towards the East by the portion of the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the Gilder Street, (now Lamington Road), on or towards the North by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Harivallabhdas Balgowandas and on or towards the South by the Grant Road aforesaid and which is now in the possession of the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shamsoodin Mahomedalli Bandookvala an Insolvent.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (redeemed and converted into freehold) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 253 square yards or thereabouts, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 399, 399 and 399, New Nos. A/13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 2/6994 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under E Ward No. 2333 (1) and now under D Ward No. 3989, and Street Nos. 305-305-311, and are bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the portion of the property hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the West by the portion of the property hereinabove firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Harivallabhdas Balgowandas, and on or towards the South by the said Grant Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Gores land or ground situate at Grant Road, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 144 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 399 and 399, Collector's New Nos. 13901 and 13903, Old Survey No. C/171 and New Survey No. 1/6994 with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and was formerly under E Ward No. 2332 and now under D Ward No. 3988, Street No. 301, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hari Tukaram, on or towards the South by the said Grant Road, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Manchabai, widow of Hargowan Balgowan and on the West by the portion of the property hereinabove secondly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th June, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MORELAND AND RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mohamed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage and additional security bearing date 20th January, 1921, and 13th July, 1922, respectively, and made the former between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part and the latter between the mortgagors of the first part, Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th July next, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises:—

On TUESDAY, the 15th July next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):

FIRSTLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of Government Foras (freehold) land or ground situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Bellasis Cross Road or at Moreland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 4,240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 165 and 169, and New Nos. 13682 and 13683, Old Survey No. 260 and 265 and New Survey No. 1/3557 and 2/3557, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1570 together with the messuages, tenements or two chawls and a bungalow standing thereon and bounded, on the East partly by the property of Ebrahimji Lookmanji and partly by the property of Purshotam Amerchand on the West by Moreland Road, on the North by the property of Rajana Kamati and others and on the South partly by the property of Fredrick Rowland and partly by the property of Rustomji Beramji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3819 (1), 3819 (1A), 3819 (2), 3819 (3), 3819 (3A), 3819 (4), 3819 (4A), 3819 (4B), and Street Nos. 6a, 6aa, 6b, 6c, 6cc, 6dd, 6ddd.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street, admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 159 and 160, and New Nos. B/B/13667 Old Survey No. 267 and New Survey No. 1B/3559 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1571, and bounded on the East by the property of Annabai, wife of Sulemanji Adamji, on the West by the property of Mahomedji Mulla Valiji, on the North by the Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street and on the South by the vacant ground of David Sassoon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3854 (1), Street No. 41.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE CORNER OF DUNCAN ROAD AND ERSKINE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, the undermentioned immoveable properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July next, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 26th April, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the first part,—Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani,—Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and Abba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the Mortgagees of the third part.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate and being at the corner of Duncan Road and Erskine Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts together with the range of chawls and shops standing and being thereon and bounded on the West by Duncan Road aforesaid, on the East by property belonging to the Mortgagors, on the South by Erskine Road aforesaid and on the North by ground formerly of Somargen Demgier and now belonging to the Mortgagors, and which said property is registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 265, 1059, 2578, New No. 7518, Old Survey No. 1309, 1309, and New Survey No 4769 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3541 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C No. 7316, Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 2 to 22 and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Khoja Street, otherwise called Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, with the tenements and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts being on the Eastern side of Duncan Road and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Duncan Road, on the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Pestonji and now belonging to Ghora Ghandhi, and on the South by the property thirdly described belonging to the Mortgagors and which said property is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 219, Old Survey No. 1308 and New Survey No. 4768 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3542 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 7317, Street Nos. 9, 11 and which property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the Northern side of Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 6302, and Street Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 and by the Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 266, 1059, 2578, New No. 7520, Old Survey No. 1309, New Survey No. 4716 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3539 and 3540, and bounded on the South by the Erskine Road aforesaid, on the North and East by the property of Jassoo Hussa, and on the West by the property belonging to the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1924.

GRAND AUCTION.

Under instructions from the Chief Ordnance Officer Allahabad Arsenal, Khan Bahadur Haji M. A. Baqi Khan and M. A. Qaiim Khan, Government Auctioneers, Allahabad, will sell by public auction at Allahabad Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1924, at 8 a.m. sharp:—The following old stores—aluminium, brass, copper, gunmetal, blankets cuttings, doosotie, tents, iron, lamps, Web also brass and copper utensils and other numerous articles both serviceable and unserviceable. Detailed list on application to Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

'History makes men wise' & therefore, you must see

Rajasthan-Ramanee

Satee Padminee

or The Siege of Chitor

The New Historical Jewel of Maharashtra Film Co.,

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY

AT THE **Novelty Cinema.**

WORLD'S BEST PICTURES ARE NOT THE MONOPOLY OF ANY ONE PARTICULAR THEATRE. WATCH FOR A COMBINATION THAT WILL OFFER SPECIALLY SELECTED FILMS UNDER MOST IDEAL CONDITIONS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring EDNA PURVIANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"JEALOUSY"
Featuring MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"CHU CHIN CHOW".
Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION OF THE DECEASEDS' REVOLVERS, RIFLE, PISTOL, CARTRIDGES, WATCH, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceaseds, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th July, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re Estate of the late Mr. E. G. Oliver:—
1—6 Chamber Webley Revolver, Mark VI, No. 386859.
1 Silver Pocket Watch by Messrs. Lundi and Blockley.

(2) Re Estate of the late Mr. C. Buhrer:—
1—6 Chamber Revolver by W. W. Greener, No. 320, with implements and cartridges in a wooden case.
1 Quacken Bush, 22 Bore Rifle with Cartridges.

(3) Re Estate of the late Mr. C. F. Chute:—
1 Mauser Pistol with magazine and cartridges in a leather case.
1—6 Chamber Webley Revolver, Mark VI, No. 346882, in a leather case.

(4) Re Estate of the late Mr. F. H. Baker:—
1—32 Bore, 6 Chamber Revolver by Colt.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th June, 1924.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
National Film Co's.
SATI ANJANI
or
BIRTH OF HANOOMAN
A mighty picture with an universal theme.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona :—Laxmi-vilas Theatre.
Saturday 28th June 1924.
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Sunday 29th June 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sannyashacha-Samsar.
Proprietors :—Pendharkar & Chapekar,

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS
To-Night and To-Morrow
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Eastern Film Co's.; New Production
BAL SHRINGI
In 6 Splendid Reels.
The Programme includes a fine Comic

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily :—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
SEE THE FEARLESS OUTDOORS GIRL WHO
SOLVES THE MYSTERY!
DARES THE DANGERS!
OUTWITS HER ENEMIES!
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"HAUNTED VALLEY"
A Gigantic Western Mystery Melo-drama!
A PATHE SERIAL
PATHE GAZETTE AND A PATHE COMEDY.
Time :—5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily
Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays, Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE WEATHER.

BAY MONSOON ACTIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 25.

The Arabian Sea monsoon remains weak but shows signs of strengthening on the Malabar Coast. The Bay monsoon has been active on Burma Coast and in Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Malabar and local in Konkan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal East Punjab Gujarat west Central Provinces and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy, Rangoon, two inches; Bassein, one and a half; Kyukpyu six; Akyab, four; Bhamo, one; Gauhati, three; Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji, five; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong one; Mount Abu, Sangor, one and a half; Cochin two; Trivandrum three.

Forecast:—Extension on West Coast.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 25th June 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 25th 1922	June 1st to 25th 1923
Colaba (Observatory) ..	In 0 Ct. 16	In. 6 Ct. 11	In. 18 Ct. 04	In. 5 Ct. 82
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 05	7 37	12 70	5 74
Esplanade (Gck, Tej. Hospital) ..	0 0	0 0	12 40	6 19
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0 20	8 63	0 0	5 03

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 24 June, 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.731	in
Temperature of Air	85.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.6	"
Dew Point	77.1	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	76%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	6.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.7	"
Minimum	81.9	"
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	1.88	miles
Fall of Rain	0.16	inches.
Total fall during month ..	5.97	"
Do. do. year ..	5.79	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	0.14	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT B (MFA)

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h m	ft in	h m.	ft. in.
W.	25	8 6	24 6	0 18	18 7
		18 1	25 6	12 2	20 8
Th.	26	7 25	24 9	1 6	18 5
		19 0	25 1	13 10	21 0
F.	27	8 32	25 3	1 53	18 2
		19 56	25 0	14 15	21 0
Sat.	28	23 43	26 0	18 07	19 1
		12 37	27 11	5 52	16 2
Sun.	29	10 1	26 7	3 11	17 4
		21 28	20 4	15 52	20 6
M	30	10 38	27 2	3 47	16 11
		22 8	25 7	16 35	20 1
Tu.	July 1	11 13	27 8	July 4 24	16 6
		22 49	25 10	1 17 15	19 8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

[illegible]

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been scanty or fair. Skies are lightly to moderately cloudy over the Southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north and east of the division. Maximum temperature was above normal in the north and east Punjab; the minimum was higher than usual in the case of the province and lower at Rawalpindi. The thermometer rose yesterday to 104deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was on the average about 10deg. above normal in the whole of the province. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 113deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.54in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature was higher than usual at the latter station and at Kotah; night temperature was almost normal in the division. A maximum temperature of 112deg. was recorded at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.31in. of rain and Ahmedabad 0.13in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Cutch and at Indore and Surat. At Indore the maximum was higher and at Bhuj the minimum lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 1.66in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was higher than usual in the division. The thermometer rose to 106deg. at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.16in. of rain and Ratnagiri 0.25 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 89deg.7 (3deg. above normal) and the lowest 78deg.6 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad and at Malegaon and Belgaum; the minimum was above normal at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the north Konkan and south Gujarat and local in Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana, the west Central Provinces and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 0.76in., Cochin 2.19in., Trivandrum 0.27in., Bangalore 0.28in. and Madras 0.28in. Temperature remained considerably above normal in the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in north Malabar and the south Konkan.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 24TH JUNE 1924 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The break in the Arabian sea monsoon continues and very little rain has fallen in the area west of the longitude of Calcutta. Temperature is over 10deg. above normal at most of the United Provinces stations. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Toungoo two inches; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab three; Silchar one; Comilla five; Narayanganj two; Noakhali one and a half; Madura one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATION.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—			
Multan	0	0 42	—0 42
Rawalpindi	0.05	1.51	—1.46
Lahore	0	1.21	—1.21
Hissar	0.48	1.24	—0.76
Ambala	0 34	0.44	2.01	—1.57
Delhi	1.21	1.93	—0.72
United Provinces—			
Agra	0.31	1.47	—1.16
Mainpuri	0.10	1.09	—0.99
Jhansi	0.06	2.47	—2.41
Cawnpore	0	2.22	—2.22
Allahabad	0.50	3.05	—2.55
Sind—			
Jacobabad	0	0.13	—0.13
Karachi	0	0.62	—0.62
Rajputana—			
Ajmer	0.30	1.67	—1.37
Jaipur	0 78	1.54	—0.76
Kotah	0.93	2.26	—1.32
Mount Abu	1.54	2.59	2.94	—0.35
Kathiawar—			
Bhuj	0.07	1.40	—1.33
Dwarka	0	1.15	—1.15
Veraval	0 01	4.93	4 31	+0.62
Rajkot	1	8.75	3 35	+5.40
Bhavnagar Para	..	2.25	3.67	—1.42
Gujarat—			
Surat	0 31	3.81	6 35	—2.54
Ahmedabad	0.13	0.49	3.48	—2.99
Deesa	..	1.40	1.30	+0.10
Central India West—			
Neemuch	..	0.19	3.05	—2.86
Indore	..	1.54	4.62	—3.08
Central Province—			
Jubbulpore	..	4.06	5.24	—1.18
Saugor	1.64	2.02	4.44	—2.42
Hoshangabad	..	1.70	4.71	—3.01
Khandwa	..	0.36	4.30	—3.94
Akola	..	1.74	4.28	—2.54
Amraoti	..	2.17	5.08	—2.91
Nagpur	0.04	1.01	7.08	—6.07
Chanda	..	0.52	6.03	—5.51
Raipur	..	1.96	6.75	—4.79
Konkan—			
Bombay	0.16	6.11	14.94	—8.83
Ratnagiri	0.25	23 13	24.42	+3.71
Mormugao	—	31.50	25.85	+5.65
Karwar	0.02	42 64	31.35	11.29
Bombay Decan—			
Malegaon	..	2.49	3.70	—1.21
Ahmednagar	..	4.18	4.56	—0.38
Poona	0 03	2.60	4.17	—1.57
Sholapur	..	0.75	4.02	—3.27
Bijapur	..	0.67	3.05	—2.38
Belgaum	..			
Hyderabad—			
Aurangabad	..	5.92	6.73	—0.81
Nizamabad (Indr	..	2.14	4.59	—2.45
Hyderabad	..	0.62	4.38	—3.76
	..	3.03	3.81	—0.78
Malabar—			
Mangalore	..	36.72	31.59	+5.13
Calicut	0.67	36.01	29.78	+6.23
Cochin	2.19	41.85	24.37	17.48
Ceylon—			
Colombo	0.43	6.69	7.37	—0.68
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.			
Masulipatam	..	0.38	3.86	—3.48
Bellary	..	1.22	1.61	—0.39
Cuddapah	..	0.63	2.48	—1.85
Madras	0 29	1.89	1.59	+0.10
Bangalore	0 23	4.18	2.54	+1.64
Coimbatore	..	4.82	1.46	+3.36
Trichinopoly	..	0.03	1.16	—1.13
Negapatam	0 02	0.40	0.01	—0.61

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.
LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 25

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	0
E D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight)34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	4
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	9
Pearl per lb.	1	8	3
Mankji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	8	3
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	0
Pehelwan.	1	5	6
Chula	1	5	6
Solita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan	7	2	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
Jabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.

Zayani, Ashbey, Mahomerah.

DEPARTURES.

June 25.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

Axenfels, Hupers, Antwerp.

Gairsoppa, Lowth, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.

Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Zayani for Persian Gulf.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Company's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain C F Ashbey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mahomerah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Axenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Axenfels 3304 tons, Captain Hupers, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gairsoppa, 3327 tons, Captain C W Lowth, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, June 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfel, 3768 N F. N.F. I. Edwards.
2 Vizo 3243, Hull, N. F. J F & Co.
4 Castalia, 4083, L'pool. 26/6, Graham and Co.
7 Macedonia 5247 London 5/7, M M & Co.
7 Elysia, 4982, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
9 Delta 9280 Aden, 28/6 M M and Co.
10 C Brisbane, 4,527, L'pool, NF. K N and Co.
14 Wakasa Maru 3504 Japan, 28/6 N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bloemfontein, 2 958 Cal. 28/6, F F Campbell and Co.
2 Ci Macintyre 3653, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
5 Barala 1899 Basra, 25/6 M M & Co.
5 Cana di Monte 3544, Karachi 29/6, L Triestino.
10-11 Algic, 3373, New York, 2/7, Volkart Bros.
12-13 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, N.F., B I S N Co.
14 Shuja 3112 Man 30/6, T M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Gairsoppa 3277, Rangoon, 21/6 M M & Co.
C & 2 Chinkoa 3,295 N F, NF, M M Co.
C & E City of Batavia L'pool, 24/6 K N & Co.
H Maur 649 Bkok 24/6 F F C and Co.
M Varela, 1932, Basra, N.F. M M and Co.
P Sirsa, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 25.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—50 bales cotton J Devaji & Co.; 10 bales cotton, Coutts & Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow 21 bales cotton J.A. Begbie & Co. Ltd.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp 105 cwt. Gum Arabic E Virji & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool 50 tons wheat pollards Vassanji Sons & Co.; 2 bales wool, M Nissim; 3900 cwt. oil cakes J. Parmanand & Co. 58 bales cotton, Senarmun Joharmall; 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—26 cwt white bees wax Amin & Sons.

S S Algic for New York:—9 bales woollen carpets Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Macedonia for London:—3000 cwt myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 1 case lezard skin Haji Noormahamed Haji Essa.

S S Chiavenna for Trieste:—2 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1 bundle woollen rugs Grindlay & Co; 42 bales cotton H Gopalji.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—14 cases sandalwood oil Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd; 650 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd; 15 bundles cloves J Laljee & Co; 100 bales cotton G V Lanke; 13 bales cotton Ali Bros; 500 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal & Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Yokohama:—7 cases sandlewood oil Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Nagoya:—450 bales cotton J Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong:—22 bundles cloves H Laljee & Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—16 bundles cloves J Laljee & Co; 166 bales cotton G V Lanke; 900 bales cotton Amersey Damodar; 200 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argan Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 25.

S S Shuja from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison & Co Ltd:—14 cases species.

From Aden:—42 packages gum; 6 bundles goat skins; 25 bundles henna leaves; 10 bags camels; 58 bags cows and calves; 2 bags buffaloes.

S S British Sailor from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co:—3888 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Graciana from Moulmein, Agent The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd:—3660 bags rice; 1324 pieces junglewood; 939 bundles junglewood scantling; 164 pieces teak squares; 371 pieces teak posts; 1136 pieces teak planks; 2646 pieces teak post planks; 7583 bundles teak scantling; 21642 pieces teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—3827 bags rice; 5 cases playing cards.

From Madras:—300 bales raw cotton; 43 bales cotton thrush; 1959 bales cotton waste.

From Colombo:—25 bales mattress fibre.

S S Vasna from Busrah, Agents British India Steam N Co Ltd.:—1 bundle specie; 18 bags sheep skins; 2992 baskets wet dates.

From Karachi:—2 kegs paint; 1 drum fish paint; 108 cases raisins; 21 bags cummin seed; 12 cases ghee; 115 cases kishmish; 1765 bags rice; 5 bags bajree; 125 bags grain dhall; 176 bags grain; 142 bags oil cake; 19 bundles old jute cloth; 7 bundles robbins copra.

S S Karagola from Delagoa, Agents Br India Steam N Co Ltd:—9 gundles wool.

From Durban:—92 boxes gold bullion; 29 bars, silver bullion; 2 boxes german silver rupees; 1269 tusks ivory; 5 cases ivory; 17 pieces ivory; 3 cases specie; 35 cases silver coin; 1842 bales cloves; 14 bags myrrh; 6 bales skins; 3 bales hides; 41 bundles hides; 10 bales goat skins; 55 cases gum copal; 4 cases horns.

S S Barala from Kweit Agents Br India Steam N Co Ltd:—1 packet currency notes; 14 bundles wool; 6 bundles skins.

From Bushire:—6 cases specie; 50 bags kernels; 13 bags attaree; 33 bags gum tragacanth; 12 cases gum tragacanth; 12 bales carpets.

From Sinjah:—1 bundle specie; 68 jottas rose buds.

From B Abbas:—8 boxes medicinal stores; 3 bundles specie; 200 jottas cotton; 13 cases table fans.

From Muskat:—1622 bags sardines; 8 bundles specie; 137 bags dry dates.

From Busrah:—38 bags old scrap brass; 20 bags old scrap copper; 13 bundles lamb skins; 3898 bags wheat; 23 bundles wool; 4 bundles cowhides; 1500 baskets wet dates.

From Mahomerah:—50 sheelef wool.

From Bahrein:—2 bundles wool; 14 bundles skins; 13 bundles cylinders.

From Karachi:—48 cases, salted fish; 42 bags dry dates; 56 bags sugar; 20 cases iron nails; 40 cases assaphotidah; 5 baskets apricots; 104 packets apricots; 66 cases raisins; 3540 bags rice; 888 bales cotton.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

If speculation were not restrained by the week's happenings at Washington, it is probable that cotton would be much higher, for the concatenation of bullish influences is extraordinary, writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of May 28.

The statistical position indicates absolute exhaustion by July or sooner unless the export movement is checked. But the rapidity with which stocks are being reduced does not appear to have any effect upon spinners' taking of American cotton, which reached 176,000 bales last week, as compared with 147,000 for the corresponding week in 1923.

Crop accounts are meantime becoming pessimistic and the three formal reports thus far published all indicate that the outlook is poorer than it was this time a year ago, when the government put the condition at 71. In detail these reports are as follow: Norman Mayer & Co. of New Orleans put the average condition for all states at 66.4. J. W. Jay & Co. estimate that the acreage planted will exceed the acreage picked last year by 4¼ per cent, and put the condition at 67, upon which basis they calculate that the indicated yield is 11,275,000 bales. The Japan Trading Co. estimates the increase in acreage at 4 per cent. and the condition at 69.6.

She practical unanimity of these three reports has been accepted as foreshadowing a government report of the same tenor and new crops have advanced moderately while the summer positions have also moved upward as the supply of spot cotton dwindled.

The May position in New York is liquidated and the trade is now commencing to wonder whether the premium over October at which July is selling will also be maintained until the end of the chapter. Doubt as to the answer has probably held the market in check, for it is realized that if July and October came together suddenly a jar would be felt even though the ultimate effect might be salutary.

Predictions are valueless. If what has been called a "natural corner" is possible this is a season in which it would be logical, but it is questionable whether there can ever be a "natural corner," for the term implies design on the part of some individual or group who hold or think they hold contracts for what cannot be delivered. The *quid nunes* of the market insist that there is no one interest that owns enough July contracts to make a corner or even a squeeze practicable, that the longs are widely scattered and that no concerted demand for delivery can be arranged.

If this view is correct then a gradual narrowing of the difference between July and October is probable and with its disappearance there will be an end to the selling of manufacturers who now find it more profitable to sell their supply of raw cotton than to spin it.

That there has been a considerable redistribution of stocks in this way is generally admitted and it partially explains the irresponsiveness of prices to figures that are indubitably suggestive of famine. Unsold stocks of cotton goods are meantime dwindling and is becoming more of a sellers' market in which orders of any side cannot be filled without paying an advance over quoted prices.

Short time is perhaps becoming more general, but even in New England some far-sighted manufacturers are starting up again upon the theory that their production will be readily salable during the summer and in the autumn when a scarcity of goods will reflect the present scarcity of cotton.

The soundness of this theory is, of course, dependent upon the weather and the progress of the crop, but the history of the past indicates that we are unlikely to get through the season without at least one "crop scare" of the first magnitude and if it comes lively times may be expected.

CART LOAD OF COTTON MISSING.

A report has been made by Daji Vallabhdas, a clerk in Bhanji Gordhandas and Co., to the police that on Saturday last two carts of loose cotton were loaded at DeLisle Road with instructions to the drivers to have them delivered at Kalachowki. One cart has reached the destination alright but there is no trace of the other cart driver up to now. The value of missing cotton is estimated at Rs. 750.

The Paint that does not Crack or Blister!

Velure

FLEXIBLE AS A KID GLOVE

* * *

Will stand extremes of heat and cold without any injury to surface.

Eliminates use of Varnish.

IDEAL FOR MOTOR CARS

Sole Agents for India & Burma

WALTER ROGERS & CO.,

1, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22344 Telegrams: Impact.

111, Radha Bazar St., CALCUTTA. Telephone: 1291 Telegrams: Rogwi

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 530
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 590
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 580
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 132.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.32-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs 81.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs 93.70.
London—Rome Liras 99.70.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, June 24.

Tele. Transfers.—Steady 1/5 1/32.
Bar Gold.—Steady £4.15.5.
Bar Silver Spot.—Quiet 34 7/16.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	234
Japan	136 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

London, June 24.

Rentes 3 per cent.	53
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver.—China selling.—Continent bought. Quiet.

Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/1924.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 24.

Stockholm	16.28
Prague	146.25
Christiania	32.06
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	24.38
Belgium	Yesterdays 93.87
Athens	247.50

London, June 24.

Exchange on London in Paris	81.80
" " " Germany	18,185,000,000,000
" " " " Italy	..

New York, June 24.

Demand Bills	4.32.00

WAR LOANS.

London, June 24.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89 3/8—¼.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. 92 3/4.
War Loan 5 p. c. 1929/47 101¼ —¼.
Consols 2 1/2 p. c. 57 3/8—¼.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c. 47 1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 66 7/8—1/8 (Sterling Loan).
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. 57 7/8—¼.
Conversion Loan £ 77 7/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan £101 3/8
7 per cent. Indian Loan £114 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 24

DISEOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6	4 3/4
" 5 per cent Rentes	23 5/8
Tin Block	£ 225 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, June 25.

Sovereigns ready Rs 16/2/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs 16/2/9.
Bar gold ready, Rs 25/8/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/9/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/10/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs 82/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/11.

London, June 24.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-5.
Silver ready, d. 34/7.
Silver forward, d 34.7.
TONE OF SILVER—Steady with uncertain tendency, London Speculators and China sold. Continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 25

Ready :—25—8—6 ..

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad 25-9-3	25-9-6		25—9—6
Sravan 25-10-3	25-10-6		25—10—6

Teji Mandi :— .. Rise
Asad 0—4—0 Gini Rani 16—1—6
Sravon 0—6—0 Gini King 16—2—3
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER

Bombay, June 25.

Ready :—82—2—0.

Vaida. Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 81-14-0	82-1-0		82—1—0
Asad 82-5-0	82-7-0		82—7—0
Shravan 82-9-0	82-12-0		82—12—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 1—0—0
Shravan 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 25.

After the recent decline Reuter reported 15 points up in old crop and 10 to 17 points in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on scattered short covering and buying of July position. Liverpool has been reported 11 points higher in old crop and unchanged to 2 points up in new crop.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vengar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Private condition reports indicate only moderate improvement."

In accordance with the advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 524½ i.e. Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 523½. At about this level other Commission Houses were buyers which caused the prices to improve to Rs. 525, and the market closed at Rs. 524. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 522 and closed at Rs. 521 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Commission Houses.

Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 565 and gave way to Rs. 564 on selling by brokers, but again recovered to Rs. 565 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 564. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 592½, and going up to Rs. 494 on buying by Shroffs closed at Rs. 493. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 540 and Rs. 444 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday. European Exporters were moderate buyers whilst Japan Shippers were doing nothing.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 25.

		6-30 P.M
Fully Good Broach	April/May	521
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	537
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jany	442
Fine Oomra	..July ..	560
Fine Oomra	..Dec/Jany..	490

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

Description, Suger-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	570	555	540 525
M. G. Oomra No .3	590	575	560 ..
M. G. Broach	630	615	600 590
M. G. Southerns	..	615	605 595 585
M. G. Mathia	575	560	545 ..
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555 ..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 25

Fully Good Broach April/May	524
" Bengal July	541
" Bengal Dec./January	443
Fine Oomera July ..	555
" " Dec./Jan. ..	492
Good Southern June ..	
" " " Aug/Septr ..	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

June 25.

New York Market 24th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
28.15	July		28.28+13	28.30+15	
25.19	Oct.	25.16—03	25.27+08	25.36+17	
24.53	Dec.			24.64+11	
24.24	Jan.			24.40+16	
24.45	Mar.			24.55+10	
24.47	May.			24.60+13	

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.46, lowest 25.13, range .33 points. Market small. Buying of July Delivery New York. Scattered short covering. Scarcity of contracts.

Liverpool Market 24th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
16.48	July	16.45—03	16.42—06	16.59+11	
14.85	Oct.	14.75—10	14.75—10	14.87+02	
14.40	Jan,			14.40—	
14.29	Mar.	14.22—07		14.28—01	
14.16	May.			14.15—01	
	Egyptian.				
21.27	July.			21.27—	
18.80	Nov.			18.72—08	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Light rains Eastern belt and Arkansas. Heavy rains New Orleans district warmer Western belt. Forecast:—Western belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy. New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 225,000 bales.

(2) American cross rate 4.32. Market small. Tone of market good. Very good reports from Manchester. Weather is favourable. National Ginners Association report condition 68.2 per cent., crop 11,220,000. Jay's estimate condition 68 per cent., crop 11,200,000.

Liverpool, June 24.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	500
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot fair demand	17.12
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	23.60
New York 11 a.m. July	28.33 —03
(As known in Liverpool Oct. at closing time) Jan.	25 30 —06 24.40
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	27.36
Oct.	24.54

OPENING TONE AND PRICE.

Liverpool, June 24.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	6.67
July	16.42
August	15.87
September	—
October	14.77
November	
December	—
January	14.32
February	—
March	—
April	—
May	14.07
June	—
Egyptians:—July	21.20
November	11.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 25.

Months.	Today's price
June	16.77—.06
July	16.55—.04
Aug.	16.01—.03
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.85—.02
Nov.	..
December	14.49—.01
January	14.38—.02
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
June	..
Egyptians:—July	21.27
Nov.	18.72

Liverpool, June 24.

	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Del M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool.	
July	16.59 plus .11
October	14.87 plus .02
January	14.40
March	14.28 —.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24.

June	21.87
July	21.27
August	20.82
September	20.28
October	19.30
November	18.72
December	18.59
January	18.46
February	18.41
March	18.41
April	18.41
May	18.41

Manchester market.—Firm and active market and increasing business in cloth. Yarns. Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24.

June	16.83
July	16.59
August	16.07
September	15.45
October	14.87
November	14.63
December	14.50
January	14.40
February	14.32
March	14.28
April	14.21
May	14.15
June	14.06

Tone.—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 24.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.25
M. G. Bengal Fully Good	11.65
M. G. Bengal Fine	12.05
No. 1 Oomra Good	11.80
No. 1 Oomra Fully Good	12.30
No. 1 Oomra Fine	12.80
M. G. Broach Good	12.65
M. G. Broach Fully Good	13.05
M. G. Broach Fine	13.45
M. G. Scinde Good	11.15
M. G. Scinde Fully Good	11.55
M. G. Scinde Fine	11.95

AMERICAN MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 24.

Futures at New York.	To-day's Prices.
July	28.30 plus .15
October	25.36 plus .21
December	24.64 plus .11
January	24.40 plus .16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 25.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs 67/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 108.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/15.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/15.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/-

SHARES.

Bombay, June 25.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425, India 80, Central Bank 24/14 and Eastern Bank 85xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 698/12, Century 360, Cent. India 495, Colaba Land 188/12, Coorla 165, Crescent 230, Dawn 540xd, Edw. Sassoon 180xd, Elphinston 30, Fazulbhoy 895 Finlay 540, P. Petit 1100, Gokak 98/12, Ind. Bleaching 210xd, Ind-Malwa 370, Jamshed Mfg 140, Kastoorchand 160, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4600xd, Meyer Sassoon 130xd, Morarji 2450n, New Great 317/8, New City 270, Pabani 305, Pearls 520, Phoenix 440, Premier 91/4, Shapurji 195, Swadeshi 600, Swan 800, Tata Mill 147/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1675xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180xd, B. Burma 315, B. Burma N. 1, 70 pr, Bt. Burma Pet 5/3 Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/8xd, Katni ord. 76/4, Katni Defd 200, New India 17/4, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron ord. 17, Tata Iron defd. 56/4, Tata Hydro 767/8 and Scindia Steam 5/12.

Chartered Bank	£ 20 1/8
Hongkong Bank	£ 132
National Bank	£ 45
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/8
P. and O. Banking Corp	£ 18

SHARE BAZAR.

25th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance ..	410	410	
Bombay Cotton ..	470	470	
Bombay Dyeing ..	700-7-8-697-8	93-12-698-12	
Century ..	360-62-8	58 12-360	
Nagpur ..	493-12-97-8 92-8	49	
..			
Colaba ..	190	188-12	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	230-27-8	230	
Indore ex-divi. ..	365-72-8	370	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	315-22-8	20-317-8	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	517-8-20	17-8-518-12	
..			
Phoenix ..	442-8	440	
Bharucha ..	190	195	
Simplex ..	210-12-8	10-211-4	
Swan ex-divi. ..	800	800	
Swadesh ..	620-25-2-8	591-4-600	
Pabni ..	305	305	
Fazal ..	891-4-900-895	893-12-895	
Mathuradas ..	280	280	
Tata Mill ..	150	147-8	
Globe ..	42-8	42-8	
Mysore ..	105	105	
Madhavji ..	263-12	263-12	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	98-12	98-12	
Edward Sassoon ..	182-8	182-8	
Meyer Sassoon ..	130	130	
Alcock ..	180	180	
Bombay Burma Old ..	315	315	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	93-12	93-12	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	70	70	
Bundi Cement ..	11	10-8	
Central E. Mining ..	23-8	23	
Indian Cement ..	42-8	41-4	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	17-4	17	
Tata Steel Defd.	55-57-8	56-4	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York July 28.30	plus .15
Futures at New York October 25.36	plus .21
Futures at New York December 24.64	plus .71
Futures at New York January 24.40	plus .16
Spot Cotton at New York 29.35	plus .20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 28.80	plus .17
Futures at New Orleans July 27.43	plus .15
Futures at New Orleans October 24.55	plus .11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15
Demand Bills	
Silver Foreign Mined	66

WHEATS.

Rozario Santa Fe, 63 1/2 lbs. 46/9 J/J sellers.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 45/9 J/J sellers.
Australian 48/9 June-July sellers.
Tone:—Inactive.
Choice White Karachi 47/6 J/J buyers.
Soft Red Karachi, 47 J/J buyers.
Choice White Bombay 50 J/J buyers
Barley Karachi 32/9 J/J sellers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 25. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 6 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 14 0	12 6 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50	78 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	11 10 0	12 4 0
Groundnuts	75 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	77 0 0	15 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery Forward.	40 0 0 Rs. a. p.	5 13 0
Wheat, May	7 12 3	
Wheat, A/S	7 7 9	
Linseed, May	13 5 3	
Linseed Sept.	13 5 6	
Groundnuts J/J	74 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	79 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17 4 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J	5 13 0	

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm and rather better at £ 18 5/16 sellers and £ 18 1/4 buyers for June-July shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 1/4 J/J.

Castorseed Bombay £ 26 1/4 J/J.

LINSEED

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/July Sellers .. £ 20

Tone—Done only small business at steadier rates.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
June July Done Buyers .. 37 5/8
" Sept. Dec. Paid .. 37 7/8

LONDON, June 24.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for June/July and July/August shipment at £20. In Linseed La Plata Argentine from £18 to £18/3 afloat for Hull. In Rapeseed Taria from Calcutta for June/July shipment to Rotterdam at £17½. In cotton oil, Egyptian crude at £39½. In wheat, Parcel, choice white Karachi 47/9 shipment to Liverpool.

Liverpool, firm Cottonseed, very weak-Linseed oil, steady. Wheat. Quiet and Rice steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 24.

Fine White C. and F. Calcutta
July Sellers 20/4 1/2
July-Sept. Sellers 20/4 1/2
Fine White C. and F. Bombay
July-Sept. Sellers 20/8 1/2
Fine White C. and F. Karachi
July-Sept. Sellers 20/8 1/2

London, June 24.

Cuban Sugar June Sellers .. 19/3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 25

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p m. on 24 June, 1924

Cotton	2868 Bales
Wheat	18319 Cwts
Linseed	23008
Rapeseed etc.	1106 "
Ginge llyseed	352 "
Poppyseed	582 "
Groundnuts	Nil.
Casterseed	3686 "
Rice	5908 "
Myrabollams	900 "
Cottonseed	1316 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5106 "
Juwar	1480 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	2528 "
Bajri	2063 "
Coal	1210 Tons

BRASS

Bombay, June 25.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Do	1	62 4 0
Do	1 1/4	62 4 0
Do	1 1/2	62 4 0
Do	1 3/4	63 0 0
Do	2	63 0 0

METALS.

London, June 24.

English best Selected Copper	£ 64 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 3/4
Copper Braziers	£82
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets.	£18 1/8

RUBBER.

London, June 24.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, J/A. 11.
Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 1/8
Tone.—Dull and easier, closing fairly steady.

COPPER.

Bombay, June 25.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	70 0 0
Copper	1/	69 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	69 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	68 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	68 8 0
Copper	2/	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		62 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62 0 0
" " " 1		60 8 0
" " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		60 8 0
" " "	1 3/4 to 2	61 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to	2	68 8 0
American Copper 3/4		70—0—0
do do	1 to 1 1/4	69 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June. 25.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 2
"	No. 20 1/2	1 2 7
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 14 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 13 6
Japan	No. 40 /1	1 11 3
"	No. 42 /2	1 14 3
"	No. 20	1 3 9
"	No. 32	1 8

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

G. I. P. PAREL WIN.

G. I. P. PAREL ..... 2 goals.
(Hutchinson and Corr)
STAFF ..... 1 goal.
(Penalty kick by J. Williams).

The Staff played a disappointment on Wednesday when meeting the G. I. P. Parel they lost by the odd goal in three. The evening's football on the whole was very poor for a first division game and neither side played up to their usual form. The G. I. P. were without the speedy right extreme Cowton and Hyde two of their best men. They found it difficult to complete the attacking line but it was a mistake to have allowed Fernandes to lead the forwards. Finnigan was the best forward on the field and distinguished himself by his fine runs down the left wing and his well-placed passes. Callaghan was responsible for his spoiling tactics which beat the Staff forwards every time. The translation of Tuck from the right wing to centre-forward has strengthened the Staff attack but the railway halves knew their man and stuck to him. Baseley at right back did some sound kicking but his dimensions did not always permit him to tackle Finnigan and Henderson. Williams, the Staff centre-half was playing all over and put in the most work but there was lack of cohesion around his forwards, whose attempts were spasmodic. Play was even in the opening stages but gradually the railway gained advantage and Henderson shot across the goal mouth. Barnes conceded a corner to another shot by the same player. Tuck's efforts to transfer play were at last effective and with clever dodges he raced the railway backs and sent a dangerous shot which Mawer just touched over the bar. The railway relieved pressure and Barnes was tackled and forced to yield another corner which gave the railway their first goal. Fleming's flag-kick went to Hutchinson who found his mark easily. Soon after resumption the Staff suffered another reverse, Corr beat Barnes with a good shot. Finnigan's runs were most dangers and the railway attack was mostly from the left. Fernandes made a mess of two certain goals. Callaghan's stout defence kept the Staff at bay but a foul against Mitten resulted in a penalty kick against the G. I. P. J. Williams scored easily. Having reduced the lead, the Staff forwards made strenuous efforts to equalise. Tuck eagerly sought an opening from all angles but met with no success. Thompson's efforts on the left wing were poor and Elliot's shots were wide. Palmerino's centres were invariably intercepted. The railway goalie had plenty to do just before the close when Staff looked like equalising. Their efforts however were failed by the railway defence.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. Parel:—Mawer; Callaghan and Alcock; Phipps, Corr and Shinkfield; Hutchinson, Dultrie, Fernandes, Henderson and Finnigan.

Staff:—Barnes; Baseley and A. Williams; Brooks, J. Williams and Snow; Palmerino, Mitten, Tuck, Elliot, Thompson.

Referee:—Mr. A. J. Clarkson.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Cooperage—Bombay Gymkhana 'A' v. 70 R. G. A.

Oval—Bombay Gymkhana 'B' v. Y. M. C. A. 'B'.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

NEW HINDU C. C. FIXTURES

June 22—Young Hindu Jolly C. C.
June 29—Cosmopolitan Sporting Club.
July 6—Lad Cricket Club.
July 12—Ralli Brothers' C. C.
July 13—Parsi Cyclists Sporting Club.
July 19—Young Muslim S. C.
July 20—The Prabhu Jolly Cricketers
July 26—"Times of India" C. C.
July 27—Bharat XI.
August 2—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
August 3—The Crescent C. C.
August 9—Wilson College Gymkhana.
August 12—Parekh C. C.
August 16—"Times of India" C. C.
August 17—Bombay Gymkhana.
August 23—Mohamedan C. C.
August 24—Islam Gymkhana.
August 30—Young Muslim Sporting Club.
August 31—Parsi Gymkhana.
September 6—Gowalia Sporting Association.
September 7—Islam Gymkhana.
September 13—Bombay Improvement T. C. C.
September 14—Parsi Gymkhana.
September 20—Arya Bandhu C. C.
September 21—Hindu Gymkhana.
September 28—The Sixteen Stars C. C.

OPEN LAWN TENNIS

A DAY OF THRILLS AND SURPRISES.

LONDON, June 24.

Weather was again glorious at Wimbledon to-day when the second round of Men's Singles and first of Ladies Doubles in All-England Open Lawn Tennis Championships began, a large proportion of 15000 spectators present were women who had been attracted to Wimbledon by the first appearance of Mlle Lenglen and Miss Wills. The grounds provided brilliant scene with sunshades of all colours and wonderful dress creations. It was a day of thrills and surprises. Wimbledon has not seen finer tennis than was witnessed when Lacoste defeated Manuel Alonso 2/6, 6/2, 13/15, 6/3, 6/1. Lacoste was very versatile and played some brilliant passing shots. He kept up pressure throughout five long sets without sings of fatigue. Alonso played a magnificent game characterised by forehand driving skilful, network and volleying but he tried after third set. The defeat by Australian J. Bayley of Randolph Lycett 7/5, 6/4, 4/6, 6/3 was the surprise of day. Three Americans Hunter, Richards and Washburn entered the third round, as did the Britishers Gilbert, Kingscote, Greig, Leighton Crawford and Whitley. Frenchman Jean Borotra beat Woosnam 6/3, 7/5, 2/5, 6/4.

In the first round of the Ladies Singles, Mlle Lenglen beat Miss Lumley Ellis 6/0, 6/0, Miss Wills beat Miss Scharaman 6/1, 6/0 and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Bouverie 6/0, 6/0.—Reuter.

In the first round of the Men's Singles Hadi beat C. Kingsley 6/8, 6/4, 6/4, 6/1 and Rutnam beat J. Legg 6/1, 6/2, 6/3. In the second round Kingscote beat Croler Rees 6/3, 7/5, 8/6.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 25.

In the second round of the men's singles at Wimbledon to-day S. Hadi beat R. Hoahye 7—5, 6—3, 6—2.

Sheem beat L. Hill 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Norman Brookes beat Rutnam 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.—Reuter.

FIRST-ROUND PLAY.

FYZEE BEATS SHERWELL.

LONDON, June 24.

In the first round of singles of the All-England Open Lawn Tennis Championship at Wimbledon to-day Sleem beat A. Davison 6—2, 6—1, 6—1 and A.A. Fyzee beat South Africa G. Sherwell 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 24.

The qualifying stages of the Open Golf Championship concluded to-day in a beautiful weather. All native Americans qualified. Taylor 142 and Gadd 147 led their respective fields. Havers followed Taylor with 146. Then came Tolley and Frenchman Boomer with 149, Duncan 151, Wethered 153, Hagen 156, Barnes and Nichols 157. At Hoylake Frankhill followed Gadd with 148, Compston 150, Sarazen 151, Braid 152, MacDonald Smith and Mitchell 153, C. Whitcombe 154, Ray 157. Those who failed to qualify include Ockenden, Vardon, Douglas Grant and Spaniard de la Torre.—Reuter.

BOXING CONTEST.

LONDON, June 24.

Paris.—In the twenty round light weight boxing contest for the championship of Europe, Frenchman Fred Bretonnel beat Englishman Danny Frush in eighth round, when the latter retired.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 24.

The following are the scores in county cricket matches which started on 21st June:

SURREY VS. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Oxford won by 4 wickets. In the second innings Surrey made 238 for 7 and declared. Sandhum contributing 104 and Jardine 63. Oxford made 316 for 6 in the second innings Guise making 154 not out.

ESSEX VS. MIDDLESEX.

Middlesex won by innings and 23 runs. Essex made 251 in second innings. Perrium made 87.

YORKSHIRE VS. ESSEX.

Yorkshire won by 226 runs. Yorkshire made 343 for 3 in second innings and declared. Suteliffe made 160. Sussex made 125 in second innings Macaulay taking 5 for 60.

LEICESTER VS. LANCASHIRE.

Lancashire won by 270 runs. Lancashire made 242 for 1 in second innings and declared. Hallows contributed 103 not out E. Tyldesley 101 not out. Leicester were dismissed for 95 in second innings. Parkin took 9 for 32 and completed his hundred wickets of the season.

DERBYSHIRE VS. SOMERSET.

Somerset won by innings and 55 runs. Derby in second innings made 170 Townshend making 50.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VS. NORTHANTS:

Cambridge University won by three wickets. Northants made 291 for 8 in second innings and declared. Austin took 6 for 79.

Cambridge in their second innings made 322 for 7 Lowry making 133.

KENTS VS. NOTTS.

Notts won by eight wickets. Notts in first innings closed for 469. Kent made 162 in second innings Hardinge making 53 and Mathews taking 5 for 47. Notts made 43 for 2 in the second innings.

WOOLWICH VS. SANDHURST.

Sandhurst won by ten wickets. Woolwich made 177 in first innings Hudson making 71. Woolwich followed on and made 190 in second innings Grove making 52 and Grinstone taking 4 for 24. Sandhurst made 21 for no wickets in second innings.

HAMPSHIRE VS. SOUTH AFRICANS.

South Africans won by five wickets. In second innings Hampshire made 330. Fowler scored 50, Brown 55 and Newman 60 while Bissett took 5 for 102. South Africans made 275 for 5 in second innings and won exciting match with few minutes to spare. Taylor made 93 and Susskind 44.—Reuter.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

LONDON, June 25.

The following is the result of the Northumberland Plate:—

Jazz Band	1
Brisl	2
Carpathus	3

Nine ran. Won by two lengths, half length between second and third.

Betting:—5/1 against Jazz Band, 6/1 Carpathus, 7/1 Brisl.—Reuter.

AUCTION SALE OF "ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

RS. 1,25,000 THE HIGHEST BID.

Pursuant to the order made by the Hon. the Chamber of Judge on the 9th June 1924, and under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator, Messrs. Bennett and Co. put up for auction sale, on Wednesday at 3-30 p.m. the "Advocate of India," (of F. F. Gordon Ltd., in liquidation) as a going concern. The business of the Company (F. F. Gordon Ltd.) consist of the machinery and plant of the Printing Press known as the "Advocate of India" and the stock-in-trade, also the right to publish the paper known as the "Advocate of India" together with the goodwill of the business and the benefit of an Identure of Lease dated the 19th of April, 1911 about the building now occupied by the Press.

The auction, however, did not provoke much interest. The bid opened with Rs. 75,000. After about half an hour one Mr. Parri, a paper merchant, took it up to Rs. 117,000. Eventually the bid was closed at Rs. 125,000 in favour of a private syndicate in the name of Messrs. R. P. Munshi and D. R. Vaidya. The bidding was altogether dull throughout.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS RESOLUTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that the Corporation had two standard motor chassis to which he proposed to fit two suitable tanks, with pumps and hose pipes. He had received a quotation from Messrs A. Hyland, Ltd., at £391 each, plus commission, etc., and the Commissioner recommended that the offer be accepted. After some discussion it was decided to get tenders from local firms for the tanks, as it would be cheaper to do so.

Mr. Tairsee thought they would be able to save much money by it, as the tanks could be made in Bombay.

The Committee also decided to accept a tender for supplying iron pipes of French-make from Turner Hoare and Company at Rs. 78,884. The lowest tender for British-made pipes was for Rs. 87,187.

The Committee considered the Corporation's resolution asking them to place before the Corporation their recommendation for the necessary grant for carrying out the Schools Committee's proposals as soon as Government sanction was obtained. This was in regard to the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards of the city.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the sum need not be sanctioned now by the Committee, but when the Schools Committee demanded the necessary amount they should be given it. It was resolved by the Committee to forward the resolution to the Commissioner with a request to bring forward definite proposals for the grant when required.

The Commissioner informed the Corporation that on June 19, 1924, the daily mortality was the smallest since 1916, the mortality figure being 69.

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested if he will be graciously pleased to report, within two weeks, whether time has now come when he will have the Tender Forms stamped with the wording, of the Boycott Resolution instead of type-written slips of paper being stuck on them."

Mr. Tairsee said there were some tender forms on which these terms were printed and there were some on which they were not, and merely a typed slip was attached to them. The tenderer might destroy these slips and laugh over the matter. He did not know what harm there was in having a rubber stamp, and then stamping the terms of the resolution on the other forms. He thought there must be some good reason for this action of the Commissioner, and he wanted to know it.

The Commissioner said on the newly printed forms these terms were printed, but there were others, to which he attached a slip. He refused to have the wording stamped on all forms

Mr. Tairsee said in that case he would press his resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote and defeated, five voting for and seven against.

PURCHASE OF CEMENT.

There was the following proposition standing against Mr. Kanji's name, seconded by Mr. G. L. Winterbotham:—

"That with reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 10572, dated the 6th March, 1922, authorizing the Commissioner to participate with the Development Department of the Government of Bombay in the 10 years' contract for the purchase of cement from the four Companies mentioned therein, a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to investigate and report on the legal obligations of the Corporation under the contract. The Committee be authorized to take legal advice in the matter if necessary. That pending the report of the Sub-Committee, the Commissioner be requested not to compel the Municipal contractors to purchase cement for Municipal work from the four contracting Companies at more than current market rates."

The Commissioner said he wanted the Press to be excluded during the discussion as he could not make known to it the opinion of his legal advisers. He had no objection to Mr. Kanji making a statement to the Press, but as far as he was concerned he could not state his legal position before the Press.

The Press representatives were then asked to go out of the meeting place.

SINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the Notice for poll fixed on Friday (27th June 1924) given in your yesterday's issue by the Chairman Mr. Narottam Morarji of the Sindhia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. I beg to point out that the same is irregular and not binding on the shareholders as will appear from the following:—

"It having been ascertained that the persons demanding the poll are duly qualified, the Chairman will read out the demand, and will state that he grants the same, and will fix the time when and the place where the poll will be taken, and if necessary the meeting will be adjourned. (Palmers' Company Precedents Part 1 page 720 Edition 1920).

I may state that it was the duty of the Chairman to read out the demand more especially on Saturday's resolution as there were only four dissentient Shareholders and I find 7 persons signing a poll. Even Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. Chhotalal Killachand who were two dissentient shareholders out of the above four are not signatories to the poll.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha's attitude seems to me like sitting on the fence as the shareholders will be greatly obliged if Mr. Bharucha will inform them within how many years he expects the Company to be in a position to recoup the above heavy losses incurred by the Company.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR R. SUBEDAR,
Shareholder.

HIGH COURT.

WOES OF A BOMBAY LANDLADY.

SONS PREVENTED FROM MARRYING.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

Bai Dosibai Ardeshir Daroowala.
vs.
Bai Hirabai Nanabhai Nanaseth.

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover possession of a flat on the ground floor of a building known as Sandhurst Building situated at Sandhurst Bridge. The plaintiff was the owner of the said building and was at present occupying a flat on the 3rd floor. The plaintiff alleged that for some time past she had been keeping very bad health and that she had been advised by her doctors that as she had a dilated heart she should live on the ground floor and avoid exertion and that she should go for a drive everyday. The plaintiff further alleged that her present accommodation was insufficient for the needs of her family. The defendants denied the plaintiff's bona fides in wanting the premises.

For the plaintiff Col. Carter giving evidence stated that the plaintiff was an old lady of 62 years, that she was diabetic and had a dilated heart and that in her present environment she was on the road to death. Accordingly he had advised her to take a drive every evening and also to avoid climbing stairs. This evidence was corroborated by Dr. F. N. Kapadia, the family doctor.

In view of this evidence the defendant's counsel said that he did not dispute that it was necessary for the plaintiff to live on the ground floor but he contended that the claim of the plaintiff to retain her flat on the third floor and to have at the same time the defendant's flat on the ground floor was unreasonable and counsel stated that he was willing to exchange the plaintiff flat for the defendant's flat.

Plaintiff however refused alleging that she had three grown up sons who wished to marry but were prevented from doing so on account of lack of space in the plaintiff's present flat.

After the suit had gone on for some time counsel for the defendant stated that the parties had come to terms and that it was agreed that the defendant would give possession of the ground floor flat to the plaintiff on or before 31st Dec. 1924.

His Lordship thereupon passed a consent decree accordingly.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Dr. Khergamwala instructed by Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. appeared on behalf of the defendant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PAREL SHOOTING CASE.

Further hearing was taken up at the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, of the "Parel Shooting Case."

B. G. Parekar, one of the trustees of the Ghaudi Temple at Golanji Wadi, deposed that an application for an additional plot at the Wadi was made to the Municipal Commissioner as the soap factory was considered to be using tallow, but it was convinced that no tallow was used.

Kaikusru Ardeshir, son of the accused, said his father asked him to bring gun and cartridges on hearing shots and fired in the air once, but seeing the crowd approaching fired two more shots. The accused then asked the witness to 'phone the police for help. On the arrival of the police the accused made a statement to Deputy Inspector McKenna that he fired in self-defence.

After the evidence of Sub-Inspector Naik was recorded, the case was postponed to-day.

Before closing the proceedings, the Magistrate remarked that he intended committing the accused to the Sessions so that Mr. Setalvad might prepare himself for making an application for bail to the High Court.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

The accused, Vishnu Ganu Shinde, stood in the dock before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

According to the prosecution, the accused was a discharged servant of a liquor shop at Girgaum, where the complainant, Jehangir Jatanjibhoy, was the manager. For four days before June 5th the accused was seen in front of the shop. On the 6th, however, he was missing and on opening the shop the complainant found the back door tampered with and cash of Rs. 713 missing from the chest. The accused was traced in Poona where he had advanced loans and purchased a plot of land.

The accused pleaded guilty, but said that he stole only Rs. 228.

The case stands adjourned to the 27th instant.

A CHINAMAN CONVICTED.

A Chinaman, Ah Hing Ah Gui, was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of possessing cocaine and opium without license.

Excise Sub-Inspector, Mr. Byramji Nassarwanji Cama, stated the prosecution case thus. On information, he kept a watch over the movements of the accused and following him up to his room on Tuesday night caught him in the act of destroying the contents of a bundle on the table. The bundle, when opened, was found to contain cocaine. A 'punch' was called and on searching the room 23 grains of cocaine, 20 tolas of opium and one tola of chandul were found.

Mr. N. B. Guzdar pleading for the accused requested for a light punishment.

The accused was fined Rs. 200 or, in default, was sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ROUND UP OF ALLEGED DACOITS.

Many alleged dacoits were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, when they were remanded to police custody for ten days.

Acting on information, Mr. Sharp, Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by Inspectors Fern and Wagle, organised a raid on several houses in the B, C and D Wards on the morning of the 24th instant and seized a loaded revolver, 412 rounds of ammunition, house-breaking implements, gold and silver ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 1,000. It is surmised that the implements and ornaments will serve as a clue to get at facts regarding recent dacoities in Bombay suburbs.

Vigorous investigation is proceeding.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The case in which Narottam Manng stands charged with the murder of Biju Bai, was taken up for hearing at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Ankar, the Police Prosecutor.

According to the prosecution the facts are that the accused brought Biju Bai from her native place and resided with her for a period of nearly two and a half months at Babul Nath. The version of the deceased was that owing to the persistent ill-treatment of the accused, she expressed a desire to return to her village. On the morning of the 26th of last month at about 7 a.m. she started from her house to go to work and met Rewa Bai Devji and her companion on her way at Chaupati Road. As they came to the junction of Harvey Road and Chaupati Road the deceased lagged behind and her companion proceeded along. Immediately after the accused came from behind and dealt her thrust with a knife in various parts of her body. The police arriving on the scene arrested the accused with the blood-stained knife in his hand. The knife and the blood-smeared dhoti were sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government who pronounced that the blood traceable on the articles was human blood.

The deceased who was removed to the hospital succumbed to her injuries on the 28th ultimo.

Rewa Bai Devji, called as a witness, stated that on the day in question at 7 a.m. she started for her work at Imamwada Improvement Trust Works when she met a companion both of them proceeded some distance when they were met by the deceased. When the same near Harvey Road Junction the deceased retraced her steps saying she was going home. Before the deceased left them, she (the witness) saw the accused at some distance standing on the road. She was called from her work later in the day to the Gamdevi Police Station where she saw the accused in custody. Three days later she saw the dead body of the deceased at the morgue.

The case is proceeding

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Mangel Antone was placed on a charge of theft. Sub-Inspector Kulkarni instituted the charge.

According to the complainant, Usman Esoof, a cart-driver employed at Messrs. Duke and Sons at Grant Road, when he returned from giving a box of aerated waters to a tea shop at Duncan Road on the 25th instant, he saw the accused removing a bottle from the cart. He raised an alarm and chased the accused who was caught with the bottle in his hand. The police sepoy to whom he was handed over searched the accused and found a second bottle in his coat-pocket.

The accused, who has seventeen previous convictions, was committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

SENTENCED FOR HOUSE TRESPASS.

On the complaint of Tyeballi Shamsudin Hirain Abdulla, a victoria driver, was charged with criminal house trespass with intent to commit theft, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Sub-Inspector Kulkarni of Maharbour Police Station, who made the charge, in detailing the facts of the complaint stated that at about 5 a.m. on the morning of the 23rd instant the accused was found lurking near the water tap in the house of the complainant residing at Pakmodia Street. Not getting any reply to his question as to the business which called the accused there at that time, the complainant raised a cry and the accused was caught by a witness while attempting to run away.

The accused was convicted on evidence and having regard to his six previous convictions the Magistrate sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default, 6 months. He is also to notify his residence for 1 year after release from jail.

When the sentence was pronounced the accused hurled abusive epithets at the Court and was forcibly dragged out of the Court Action is contemplated against the man for Contempt of Court.

CORONER'S COURT.

A VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

An inquest was held over the body of Perci Clarence Knapp by the Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, on Tuesday evening, at the St. George's Hospital, when a verdict was passed that the death was caused by injuries sustained by the deceased having accidentally fallen from the roof of a house on a smaller adjoining building. The recorded evidence of Rosaline Knapp, wife of the deceased, supported by other evidence, showed that the deceased went to the roof of the house to set right a leaking tank when his foot slipped and he lost his balance and fell over the parapet on the concrete roof of a garage. He was conscious when he was taken to the St. George's Hospital and blamed no one.

The Resident Medical Officer at the St. George's Hospital was of opinion that death was due to shock as a result of fracture of the pelvis and ankles and abrasion over left collar bone.

DEATH FROM COBRA BITE.

On Tuesday afternoon Govind Bala Sidke, aged about thirty, and employed as a peon at the Burial Ground at Cadell Road, was sleeping in a hut in the cemetery when a cobra bit him on the left calf. He immediately got up and killed the snake and went to his brother's place at Mahim. The application of home remedies proving ineffective the man died in the evening.

MURDER OF WIFE.

CULPRIT SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

On Tuesday morning at about 9-30 a.m. a Mahomedan named Abdul Sakur Hoosein Bi surrendered himself to Sergeant Fish at the Dock Police Station and stated that he killed his wife with a knife cut across her throat. His hands, legs and clothes were stained with blood as also a knife which Mr. Fish took over and arrested the man. Inspector Horne Sergeant Fish and other police officers then took him to Port Trust Chawl at Carnac Bunder where a 'punch' was collected. They entered the room No. 21 and found Satinabai, aged about 22, wife of Abdul, lying in a pool of blood on the ground. The body was removed to the morgue.

It appears that Abdul married the deceased about a month and a half ago since when they have been leading a happy life with no suggestion of quarrel. At about 9 a.m. on Tuesday, Bibi Hoosein, a neighbour, heard Abdul say "Get up and cook food." She then heard the deceased crying "Don't kill me." A little later the accused came out with a blood stained knife in his hand. Abdul on being questioned is alleged to have replied that he killed his wife because she refused to cook food for him.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held on the body of Satinabai at the Coroner's Court yesterday by Mr. A. R. King when Abdul was present.

Dr. N. Nunan, Police Surgeon, stated after a post-mortem examination, that there were incised wounds on the fingers of the hands also on the right leg and left knee. The thumb of the left hand was almost severed and there was a transverse wound on the throat six and a half inches long extending across the throat. The cause of death was due to the cut on the throat. The wound was jagged and was done with a cutting instrument. The injuries could have been caused by the knife produced.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the deceased's throat having been cut by Abdul Sakur.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A. 70 Co., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League (2nd Division): Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Y. M. C. A. "B", the Oval.

Dr. Arundale's public lecture on "The World of the Great", I. L. Indiana Hall, Burrows Lane Corner, Thakurdwar, 7-30 p.m. (Admission tickets: Re. 1 and As. 8 and 4).

FRIDAY, June 27.

S. S. "Dongola", with mails of the 12th instant, expected at 4 a.m.

Dr. Arundale's lecture on "National Education", I. L. Indiana Hall, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, 7-30 p.m. (Admission tickets: Re. 1 and As. 8 and 4).

SATURDAY, June 28.

The s. s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Harwood League: Y. M. C. C. vs. Staff, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Dr. Arundale's public lecture on "Advaya and its Workers, Blavatsky Lodge T. S. Hall, Apollo Street, 7-00 p.m. (Admission tickets Re. 1, and As. 8 and 4).

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 26 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 29 Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 1 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 5m; Sunset 7h 20m.
July 2 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's office to-morrow (Friday) at 5 a.m. (S. T.).

FOUND.

G. I. P. Railway monthly third class ticket pass No. 161 from Bombay to Matunga. The owner may take it away from Dholakia Kanjilal Manilal, Morarji Gokuldas Market, Kalbadevi Road, Room No. 48 (1st floor).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th June to 6 a.m. of 25th June:—

Small-pox 4 attacks and 3 deaths; Cholera nil, Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 88. Total mortality this day last year 87.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Khiva" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p.m. on the 21th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

The English mail steamer "Dongola" with the outward mails of the 12th instant is now expected to arrive here at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Argun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

A MISSING MAHOMEDAN LAD.

Kalimulla Amiruddin is the Moojawar of Jamoolsha Durga in Jalna (Aurangabad Zilla, Nizamabad). His son, Abdool Rajak, a twelve year lad, left home on last Ramzan day and since then has been missing, no one being able to say where he is and what has become of him. His maternal uncle, Mahomed Ashem Shaik Omer, has come down to Bombay in search of the lad who is described as frail of physique with a dark brown complexion and a long face.

FIRE IN AGIARY LANE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 72,000.

A fire of great intensity broke out in a five-storeyed building situated in Third Agiary Lane, off Sheikh Memon Street, at about 5-45 a.m. on Wednesday. The damage is estimated at Rs. 72,000.

The building belonged to one S. Meherbu and was known as Abu Building. Its ground floor was used as shops and office. On the first floor was a Hindu Boarding House, while the upper floors were used as offices and residential quarters. The fire was alleged to have started from the first floor. The residents got out safe before the building was enveloped in flames.

Mr. Honey of the Babula Tank Station was the first to arrive on the scene followed by the engines from Bhuleshwar, Byculla, Mandvi and Gowalia Tank. Mr. Honey started work energetically and under the directions of Mr. Greenop, Chief of the Brigade, and Mr. Hinton, First Officer, attention was concentrated upon preventing the flames from spreading to the adjacent buildings. At 4-45 the fire was brought under control and the safety of the adjoining buildings was practically assured.

The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 50,000 which is covered by insurance for the same sum.

The hotel-keeper, Ishwarlal Nanachand, estimates his loss at Rs. 7,400 which is also insured. Damage to a tenant, Kusumchand Jallubhai, not covered by insurance, is estimated at Rs. 5,000. Vithaldas Kalidas, a paper merchant, has suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 3,000. Sakatlal Chunilal, a gold merchant, and Fakirchand Hirachand have sustained losses amounting to Rs. 2,000 each.

The cause of the fire is not known.

COAL GODOWN ON FIRE.

On receiving information of the issue of smoke at a charcoal godown situated in the Dockyard Road at six o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Nagle of the Haines Road Fire-Brigade Station repaired to the scene and set to work with his first-aid engine in front of the godown. Then going to the rear he noticed the flames threatening a wood yard and promptly turned on a hose from a hydrant and averted what might have proved a serious conflagration. The fire was put out in about a quarter of an hour.

The charcoal belonged to one Haji Din Muhammad and was not insured.

The cause of the fire is not known.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 300.

Judgment was delivered in the Rangoon High Court on the 24th by Justice May Oung in the suit in which three jewellers claimed Rs. 176,000 from the Royal Insurance Company, being the value of a parcel of diamonds despatched by insurance post to Hiralal at Bassein which he did not receive. The defendants alleged the diamonds had been abstracted by the postal authorities in connivance with the plaintiffs. His Lordship found the plaintiffs had proved their case. The plaintiffs were awarded full amount with interest at six per cent per annum.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1924.

PRISON REFORM IN C. P.

We are glad to publish the correction furnished to us by the Government of the Central Provinces with regard to a form of punishment alleged by our correspondent, Mr. A. B. Chothia, in the course of his appeal for humane treatment of prisoners, to have been practised upon prisoners in Chanda Jail (C. P.) The punishment, as sanctioned by the prison authorities in the C. P., was, it seems, inaccurately described by Mr. Chothia, and appears to have been a blend of two separate punishments which, the C P. Government declares, have in no case been inflicted simultaneously. We profoundly regret the publication of any inaccuracy, and so, we are sure, does Mr. Chothia; and we beg to assure the Government of the Central Provinces that nothing was further from our intention, or (we believe) from that of our correspondent, than to do injustice to any Government, official or group of officials. Our purpose and that of our correspondent was merely to call public attention to an aspect of the Indian prison system which strikes us as in opposition to the spirit of the times: the admission of the principle of torture. We are glad that a provincial Government in India has the humanity to show due horror at the charges brought by Mr. Chothia in so far as they exceed the provisions of the Jail Manual. But from our point of view it is only a question of degree, and the provisions of the Jail Manual, as cited in the letter of the C. P. Government, are sufficient cause for horror since they sanction what is really nothing else than torture, no matter what the supervision and restrictions may have been. Mr. A. B. Chothia claims to have drawn his information from the mouths of men who have been prisoners and who have described to him the sufferings which they actually endured or witnessed. We humbly submit, for the consideration of the C. P. Government, that it is at least conceivable that, where the principle of torture is admitted, a cruel or an angry warder or other official might have gone beyond the provisions of the jail manual in punishment, and might not have been either penitent or disinterested enough to mention the fact to his superiors, so that it might figure in an official report. Such transgressions happen occasionally even in countries and in cases where the principle of torture is severely excluded. Indeed, from the present writer's own humble experience of no less civilised an institution than the British army, where the rights of the private soldier are far more strongly safeguarded than are the rights of Indian prisoners in Indian jails, he would be inclined to say that if the commanding officer of a battalion took the word of every N. C. O. in every case, as Governments in India seem to rely upon the word of their subordinate officers, the lot of private soldiers would be made intolerable. We do not for a moment wish in any way to dispute the statement furnished to us by the C. P. Government; but we consider that where the principle of torture is admitted by a Government and the execution of the torture is confided to men who are not chosen specially for their good temper or humanity excesses are to be expected: and to assume that they are altogether precluded on account of the rules of punishment laid down by the Jail Manual strikes us as too naive. The principle of torture (no matter what its kind or the restrictions placed on its infliction) ought once for all to be repudiated with abhorrence.

"POLITICS IN SCHOOLS."

The question of "politics in schools" now being agitated in Bombay, has produced an unusually large crop of misapprehensions and absurd pronouncements, chiefly owing to the fact that the word "politics" is apparently identified, in the minds of a certain section of the public which is disproportionately represented in the Press, with the word "sedition." From reports of speeches in the Corporation and comments thereon in the Anglo-Indian Press anyone would suppose that to bring politics into children's education was a thing unheard of in any civilised country, and particularly in England. Ask a Frenchman or a German whether the history taught in English schools is devoid of political bias! Ask a Catholic whether the history taught in Protestant schools is absolutely lacking in the taint of politics! Every sovereign nation claims the right to give instruction to its children from its own and not a foreign point of view. If in so doing it perverts the truth intentionally, it is sure to suffer for it, as did Czarist Russia in the end; and every sovereign nation which intentionally seeks to hide the truth from subject-nations is sure to suffer for it, as did Czarist Russia, in the end. Czarist Russia strenuously sought to hide the history of the fraud by which she had enslaved Ukrania from the Ukranian people; the children of Ukrania were taught that their country had always been part of Russia, that their language was a trifling variant of Russian. The very mention of the name "Ukraine" was accounted treason and severely punished by law! And for that reason Ukrania seethed with revolution more than any other part of the great Russian Empire, and it was a threatened insurrection of Ukrania with help from Austria which led to the assassination of the Archduke Franz-Ferdinand and so precipitated the great European war. The right of every people to know the truth of its own history, and survey the world and all its activities from its own point of view ought to be accepted as inherent and inalienable. The Indian people claim that right like every other people, and their claim is treated as a claim to teach "sedition" in the schools.

The Indian people have not, under the Government system of education, been taught their history from their own but from the British point of view and not the honest British point of view either. Burke has been accessible to them; but he has been presented to them rather as a typical instance of the generosity of Britain's attitude. Their British education has been altogether lacking in the candour of the clerical biographer (and defender) of Warren Hastings who could write that English people too often forget that the whole British position in India, "is incapable of being justified on moral grounds." They have been taught, as part of their education, that the British Empire in the East is justified, on moral grounds; and, since the result of education is some measure of enlightenment, the result in disillusion was inevitable. Having caught their teachers and their rulers in a piece of rather gross hypocrisy, Indians not unnaturally feel distrust of them on every point and imagine them to be much worse than they really are. That is a pity; for we have found every Indian willing to give England credit for what is good in her dealings with India. But the way for an Englishman to elicit compliments from Indians is not to crack up the achievements of his country, good or bad; but rather to make light of her recognised achievements, seeking by all means to remedy her errors in dealing with India. If the British in India would but try the latter course, they would be astonished at the amount of good which even "wild extremists" find to say of England.

We wish we could make everybody see that the whole truth is not a danger; nor is the right of any nation to be taught the truth in its own schools, and to view its own history from its own natural standpoint, whatever be its consequences, half so great a danger as the attempt to force its mentality into an unnatural groove and oblige it to assume a foreign standpoint. Let Indian children be taught, as English children are taught, their own history from their own national point of view. We should be very sorry that English children should be made to learn their country's history as it appears, and must appear, to every honest Indian. In the same way, we are sorry that Indian children should be taught their country's history from the point of view of the official Englishman.

A CRY IN THE WILDERNESS.

Is the Indian National Congress going to pay serious attention to the problem of Indians overseas, which is growing daily more acute? For months past Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi has been appealing to the All-India Congress Committee to do something to help the Indians in Fiji, Malay, Mauritius, Kenya, South Africa and British Guiana in their struggle against their oppressors but his has been a cry in the wilderness. After great efforts, he succeeded in inducing the Delhi session of the Congress to pass a resolution asking the Working Committee to organise educative propaganda for Indians overseas. But beyond deputing Mrs. Naidu and Pt. Chaturvedi himself to Kenya and the former to South Africa also, the Working Committee, so far as we are aware, has as yet done nothing to give effect to the recommendation of the Congress. We do not think the reason can be lack of funds. We fear that it is rather lack of active interest in the subject which is responsible for the inactivity of the Committee. Since the plight of Indians abroad is as grave as their lot at home, if not graver in some places, the Committee must not be allowed to ignore it. The situation in Kenya is most critical and something ought to be done to help our countrymen there who are struggling against great odds for their political rights. The situation in South Africa and Fiji is only a little less critical than in Kenya.

Pt. Chaturvedi has outlined some of the measures that can be taken to aid Indians abroad in their struggles. The phenomenal success of Mrs. Naidu's mission is a proof that the presence of a few workers from India in Kenya, South Africa, Fiji, British Guiana, etc., at this juncture would be of immense encouragement there. Then there is the question of relief. That there is an appalling amount of misery among the steamer-loads of emigrants who arrive in India every year from the various Colonies, Mr. Andrews has shown repeatedly. The organization of an "Overseas Department" in the Congress, as suggested by Pt. Chaturvedi, is highly desirable, seeing that, with the existing machinery, it has not been possible to devote that measure of attention to overseas Indian problems which they have a right to claim from the National Congress.

Notes of the Day.

"A Silly Question".

Lord Olivier during the debate on the Satyamurti letter, characterised a question by Col. Howard Bury as a silly one and wondered in what sort of world he was living when questions such as those asked by the Colonel and Viscount Curzon could be asked in the House of Commons. Colonel Bury is evidently unrepentant and we wonder how Lord Olivier would characterise his latest attempt at drawing out the uncommunicative Professor. The unfortunate Serajgunj resolution has given the Die-hards, both here and England, an opportunity for indulging in their favourite game of asking for repression and more repression. The Serajgunj resolution has been unanimously condemned by Indian public opinion and whatever it was it certainly was not "an eulogy of murder as a political weapon" as Col. Bury has sought with deliberate mischievousness to misrepresent it. Lord Olivier had the fairness to declare that the Swarajists were using a constitutional weapon. Col. Bury, evidently with a recollection of Lord Olivier's characterisation of one of his questions as a silly one, asked Prof. Richards "whether he dissociated himself from Lord Olivier's statement in his letter to Mr. Satyamurti that Swarajists were using a perfectly constitutional weapon and whether he considered murder a constitutional weapon." The Under-Secretary of State was clever enough to silence the incorrigible Colonel by drawing his attention to Mahatma Gandhi's condemnation to the resolution—an effective reply to a silly question.

The Cawnpore Trial.

Is it because the accused in the Cawnpore conspiracy case happen to be Indians that Prof. Richards is unable to guarantee that a full report of the trial will be placed upon the table of the House of Commons? If the prisoners had been British Communists instead of Indian and if the Labour Party were not in office but in opposition, would not Prof. Richards and his colleagues of the Ministry have rent the ceiling of the House with their incessant cries for all the papers in connection with the trial? Prof. Richards could not promise that the papers would be made available to the members because "that depended upon the view which Lord Olivier might take." Well did Mr. Lansbury retort, "Have we not got any views about the matter?" Such is democracy in practice even under the aegis of British Labour!

Misguided Patriotism.

The majority of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who, in a spirit of thoughtless bravado, confirmed the resolution relating to Gopinath Saha passed at Serajgunj, would do well to note the attitude taken up by Sgr. Mussolini towards the murders of Matteotti. Sgr Mussolini, as all the world knows, believes in the use of physical force for political purposes, but even his patriotism has recoiled with horror from the crime of his so-called followers and he has denounced the murder in no measured terms. He does not make any philosophical distinction between the "patriotic motives" of the assassins of Matteotti and their foul deed. No doubt, some of the hot-heads among the Fascisti will be shocked by the obtuseness of Sgr. Mussolini's patriotic vision, but the latter has rightly elected to disappoint these false admirers rather than the world at large.

Section 124A.

Mr. Pragji K. Desai has been sentenced by the District Magistrate of Surat under Section 124A, "the prince among the political sections of the Indian Penal Code designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen" as the Mahatma described it in his statement before the Court. We have not read the article for which Mr. Desai has been sent to prison. It may be seditious or it may not be seditious. But what we are for the moment concerned to point out is that Mr. Desai has been found guilty of sedition not by a jury of his own peers as is the practice in other countries and should be the practice in any civilized country but by a magistrate. How long is this mockery of justice to go on under the sanction of law? And in which other country would a journalist be punished with a savage sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment for his opinion? It is time the Nationalist Party in the Legislature gave its attention to the amending, if not the repealing, of the political sections of the Penal Code.

The Sikh Negotiations.

Whereas the advent of the Birdwood Committee was announced to the world with a flourish of official trumpets, at its funeral neither a drum nor a solitary note has been heard, but only a brief obituary notice has appeared in the press, which does not disclose even the cause of the untimely demise of this infant prodigy who was to achieve wonders. There are no signs of mourning in the family itself, but only among the "friends and admirers" in Anglo-Indian journalistic circles. Though the official obituary notice was discreetly silent, regarding the cause of the death, the "Pioneer" felt no hesitation in attributing the tragedy to the "contumacy" of the Akalis. The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee has given the lie direct to this statement in the communique which it issued last week. Sardar Mangal Singh now throws further light on the subject, which shows clearly that if there was any exhibition of "contumacy" it was on the official side. He has challenged the Punjab Government to deny that in the course of the negotiations it had repeatedly gone back on promises made earlier. The Gurdwara Committee says it is prepared to lay all the cards on the table. It is for the Punjab Government to establish the *bona fides* of its proffer of the "hand of friendship," by laying on the table all the cards in *its* hand.

Has the Travancore Government Abdicated?

The turn of events at Vaikom during the past few days is calculated to make one ask whether the Travancore Government has abdicated its functions. There seems to be an impression abroad among the bulk of the "caste" Hindus at Vaikom that the authorities of the State are prepared to connive at any violence on the Satyagraha volunteers which these "caste" Hindus may commit. The behaviour of these "orthodox" rowdies is all the more disgraceful because Government servants and even "educated" persons are reported to be among them. The behaviour of the volunteers in the face of the extreme provocation they are receiving at the hands of these "Die-hards" of Vaikom, is in admirable contrast to that of their persecutors and is calculated to crown their efforts with speedy success, for sooner or later the sufferings of the volunteers and their exemplary behaviour are bound to win them the sympathy of every righteous-minded Travancorean. The public outside Travancore, therefore, need not be much concerned with the trials of the volunteers. If they are made of the stuff of true Satyagrahis they are bound to come out unscathed from the ordeal. But what of the Travancore Government? The Associated Press report says that the local "caste" leaders have resolved "to take the situation in hand" themselves, because in their view the Government is not sufficiently "firm" in dealing with the Satyagraha movement. "Taking the situation in hand" can only mean taking the law in their own hands. And they have shown already how they are going to wield the law. If their progress is unchecked we shall not have to wait long to hear of the lynching of volunteers in the American style. The police at Vaikom though witnesses of the violent scenes enacted, are reported not to have moved a finger to rescue the volunteers.

University Fellowship.

The Government of Sir Leslie Wilson are to be congratulated on nominating Prof. K. T. Shah as an ordinary Fellow of the University. Prof. K. T. Shah has been working as the University Professor of Economics for nearly three years and it is an eloquent commentary on the working of the University and the distribution of patronage which is vested in the Government by the present ante-diluvian constitution of that educational body that not a word of protest was raised by it against the deliberate exclusion from its councils of one who, besides being an economist and publicist of repute, was also a senior member of the University staff. His nomination as a Fellow and his appointment to the University Reform Committee show that in the administration of the affairs of the University sanity has taken the place of prejudice which was responsible, among other things, for the exclusion of Mr. K. Natarajan from the Senate. Now that the anomaly of the University Professor of Economics not being a Fellow of the University has been removed will a similar reparation be made for the affront given to the University Senate by the exclusion of Mr. Natarajan?

S. O. S!

(C. V. P. SHIVAM.)

". . . We have in the split between Gandhi and Das the first manifestation of the fissiparous tendency which has always prevented India from becoming a nation. . . . It may amuse the outsider that the prospect is viewed with extreme complacency by the Government of Lord Reading."

—"Ditcher" in the "Capital."

Journals and journalists have for some time past grown up like mushroom in our land and it has become a rare phenomenon to perceive a journalist, especially of the Anglo-Indian type, who sticks to "politics without party" and offers his criticisms without preconceived notions of racial arrogance, superiority, vested interests and Editor of the "Capital" is an Anglo-Indian the Editor of the "Capital" is an Anglo-Indian who is delivering and a go, which induces the reader to take him for an unbiased journalist, but the fact is that even "Ditcher" is yet of the rarer group referred to above, for otherwise he would not have marred the beauty of his comment quoted above by maintaining the exploded theory that India has never been a nation and is not likely to become one within a measurable distance of time.

But for the above habitual Anglo-Indian sneer, the comment of "Ditcher" on the present situation in India is full of deep import. While the whole nation once records its vote in any one line of action, and begins to pursue its path, all side-shows savouring of a "fissiparous tendency" can only add to the difficulty of the task before us. Transient joy and momentary happiness are quite likely to follow in the wake of these emperical side-shows, but the movement viewed as a whole will feel the harm resulting from the slowing down of the speed, the dissipation of energy and the retarding of progress.

Viewed from this standpoint it was an evil day for our Motherland when the Swarajists raised their flag of revolt against the majority decision of the Congress. One can only grumble over the much-advertised "achievements" of the Swarajists in the Councils. One cannot but view with deep concern that strange substance called the "Nationalist Party" which is neither an element, nor a compound nor yet an alloy, the growing dissension within the Swarajists themselves, the gradual demoralisation that is slowly setting in, the metaphysical exposition of "continuous, consistent and uniform opposition" as synonymous with "Responsive" or, as we understand it, voluntary "Cooperation." Deshabandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel, the Triumvirate of the Swaraj Party, might have ventured to risk even a "fissiparous tendency" in good faith and profound patriotism after the Mahatma was thrown into the *hajat*. We do not now wish to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of their case. But ought they to refuse to see things in their true perspective now? They promised unstinted support to Mahatmaji till he was arrested. They scrupulously refrained from doing anything which might have undermined the value of his work. Now that Mahatmaji is in our midst once more, can they not forget the recent past and once again follow the Mahatma's lead? If any one of this triumvirate or even all the three together, can lead All-India with the dynamic energy and treasures of resource which Mahatmaji commands, then let them give us an example of their power to do so, and ask Mahatma only to retire to his Satyagraha Ashram. If not, our only appeal to them is: "For God's sake, let us get on." Our mutual dissensions will only end in national suicide.

To the orthodox no-changers, too, a word will not be out of place. The Swarajists did revolt against the majority after the Mahatma's imprisonment. You may not accept the Swarajist plea that in the absence of the High Priest of Satyagraha, his programme could not be successfully worked out. But it is a fact which you have publicly admitted, through the mouth of Moulana Mohamed Ali, the President of the Congress, that without the Swarajists, you too, cannot successfully work out the national programme. Your ought not so very easily to forget the trenchent words of Moulana Mahomed Ali and Lala Lajput Rai, that in a Congress which cannot accommodate a Das and a Nehru, they had no pleasure to remain. You should also bear in mind that if Mahatma Gandhi has come back into your midst to-day, he is as likely to be taken away to-morrow and we should not be any better off then than we were after his first imprisonment. It is therefore incumbent upon you all to insist on retaining the Swarajists within the Congress. No one party in the Congress can afford to lose another, situated as we are.

The one essential task which we should all, to whatever group we may belong, try to complete is National Unity. It is idle to expect unanimity of thought and view in such vast numbers as compose the Congress, the only truly national institution which merits to speak in the name of All-India. The minority must always yield to the decision of the majority and ought not to be antagonistic to the programme decided upon by the majority for common National action. This is the truth which must present itself to everybody's mind. And so long as we do not lose sight of it, there is absolutely no doubt of our reaching "the promised land flowing with milk and honey" ere long. May the Almighty Providence make us wise and guide us aright!

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

EARLY DAYS OF ANXIETY.

THE "CHRONICLE'S" FIRST APPEARANCE.

SIR PHEROZESHAH AND LORD SYDENHAM.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN).

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In the following, the third, instalment of his Indian Reminiscences which Mr. B. G. Horniman is contributing to "The Chronicle," he describes how the "Chronicle" was launched into existence and the great anxiety, strain and strenuous labour which the first few months of its production involved. Mr. Horniman then proceeds to describe how Bombay, politically, was in a state of mental torpor when the "Chronicle" began its existence, how the "Chronicle" very soon livened things up, by showing to the official world that the political consciousness of Bombay was neither dead nor sleeping, despite the soporific administrations from the Government House. "The first big shock, apart from the steady stream of healthy criticism and comment that the "Chronicle" produced from the first day of its existence," Mr. Horniman writes, "was the three-column leader on Lord Sydenham's administration which appeared on the dayof his departure and was the joint work of Sir Pherozeshah and myself. That is to say, I wrote it and Sir Pherozeshah supplied me with the notes of information I required in regard to various matters with which I was not sufficiently acquainted, and on which, of course, he was the chief authority. . . . This article on Lord Sydenham caused a great sensation. It was apparently something quite new in journalism in Bombay to have such an outspoken exposure of all humbug attendant on the obsequies of a departing Governor, and the pretence that an administrator, who was cordially disliked, was being sent off amidst a shower of popular encomiums." Mr. Horniman concludes: "We cannot prevent the press in England from continuing to flout the obvious, and publishing elaborate eulogies on Governors on their return Home, who have been anything but popular or successful from the Indian point of view. But I hope that as far as Bombay itself is concerned, a bad and degrading tradition has been finally broken by the precedent which the "Bombay Chronicle" first set in 1913. As far as the people are concerned, Governors in Bombay have henceforth to 'earn' their popularity. It cannot any more be manufactured for them by toadies and flunkeys.

The first few months of the production of the "Chronicle" were a time of great anxiety, strain and strenuous labour. Anxiety and strenuous labour, of course, are always present, as far as that goes, in the production of a daily newspaper, even on a small scale. But in the case of the "Chronicle" in its early days there were added to, what I may call our normal work and anxiety, the task of practically reorganising the press immediately after the paper started, and the fact that our machinery had completely broken down and been replaced by small and totally inadequate machine as a temporary expedient, pending the instalment of a new and larger, though not very up-to-date machine, on which the Directors subsequently decided to rely. When I first arrived in Bombay and examined the printing machine which was being installed, I knew at once that to rely upon it was courting disaster. It was what was known as a "flat-bed rotary", a contradiction in terms and in fact. Modern newspapers are mostly produced with rotary presses—of which the principle is that semi-circular plates are cast from the pages of type, framed in what is known as a chase, and these plates are affixed to rollers over and round which the paper circulates taking the impression off the inked plate as it passes. The old type of machines is the "flat-bed", where the paper is slapped down on to the formes of type which lie on a flat-bed in the centre of the machine and the impression is taken direct from the type. The flat-bed rotary was a clumsy contrivance in which the formes rested on a flat-bed, while the paper, passing from a roll, was impressed on to them by a large roller which descended heavily on to the paper as it was passed over the formes. It would have been a feasible compromise between the rotary and the flat-ted, as it was intended to be, if any one could have invented a suitable kind of paper strong enough to stand the strain of this heavy roller coming down on it every two seconds with a resounding whack. As it was the paper broke every few minutes, necessitating a long delay while the roll was readjusted.

But the machine had other serious faults as well. I had heard a good deal about it from various quarters before I knew that it was being installed in the "Chronicle" Press and I had never heard any good of it. It had been tried in Calcutta by one of the Indian papers just before I came to Bombay, and had given endless troubles with its perpetual breakdowns. The Calcutta people had a clever Bengali engineer, who managed to get some satisfaction out of it—I don't know whether it is working still there,—and he came to Bombay afterwards to see what he could do with our machine. But the latter appeared to have extra special faults of its own and could never be got to run without perpetual mishaps. When on my arrival I told Sir Pherozeshah and the other directors of my fears regarding this machine, I could see that they were sceptical. They were under the impression that they had got a wonderful bargain—it came second-hand from South Africa,—and were not impressed by my criticisms. It was evidently thought that an Editor was not the person to advise about machinery and such things. I had had an all-round experience of newspaper production, however, and probably knew as much about newspaper machinery as—and perhaps more than—anyone else connected with the "Chronicle" Press at that time.

* * * *

As it turned out my fears were well-grounded, for this eccentric machine completely failed us, never printed the "Chronicle" at all and became a "white elephant" which was ultimately sold for the price of scrap iron in the Bazaar. But that was not our only trouble. In spite of the time that the management had been working to get the press ready for the production of the paper, the arrangements completely broke down at the last moment and made the appearance of the paper on the day that it should have made its debut impossible. As far as the editorial side of the business was concerned, we were absolutely ready days beforehand. And it was very disheartening to be confronted with this disaster by inefficient organisation in the press and the breakdown of the machinery. We started work at eight o'clock on the Friday morning—the paper was due to appear on Saturday, March 1st,—and after a night of disaster were compelled to acknowledge defeat at nine o'clock the next morning and send out a circular of apology to the subscribers. We should have struggled on then even if it had meant an appearance late in the afternoon, but when it was discovered that the Printer had mislaid or lost the copy of our principle news-feature—the proofs of which he had been assuring us throughout the night would be "ready in a few minutes,"—and a whole page of type, which the "Advocate of India" Press had sportingly undertaken to print for us on their machines, was dropped in the road by the coolies who were carrying it to the "Advocate" Press and completely "pied",—to use the printer's term for such a disaster,—we were forced to give in and decide to wait and come out on the following Monday, taking advantage of the intervening Sunday to pull things together. After an hour's interval we started work again and with practically the whole editorial staff working in the press for the next two days, we made a very creditable appearance on the Monday morning. But it was after this that our real troubles began. It had become evident that the arrangements in the press were only equal to producing the paper we wanted to produce in two days, and it had to be done in one day! Consequently we were always behind the clock. The reorganisation of the press was a slow business and it sometimes seemed as though we would never overtake the time we had lost, and which for the first few weeks, accumulated instead of decreasing. I think it was at least three months before we were in smooth working order. During that time everybody was worked to death. But nobody complained and the enthusiasm and energy with which the whole staff put their backs into the tremendous task with which we had to cope was the greatest encouragement I had to hope that we should in the end get straight and give Bombay the paper that we had set out to produce.

* * * *

Politically Bombay was in a state of mental torpor when the "Chronicle" began its existence. Those were indeed halcyon days for the official world, when with Tilak in prison, the good work of "rallying the Moderates", according to the methods of Lord Sydenham and Mr.—now Sir Claude—Hill appeared to be meeting with a certain measure of success. Politics, according to the Sydenham doctrine, were taboo for everybody and he and Mr. Hill and other officials were never tired of lecturing the educated classes on the duty of avoiding political matters and devoting their attention to "social reform" and commercial development. The "Chronicle" very soon livened things up. It was able to

(Continued on next page.)

PROSPECT IN AHMEDABAD.

CHANCES OF COMPROMISE.

POSITION OF EX-PRESIDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Speculation is being freely indulged in political circles here over Mr. Gandhi's proposed motion to exclude Swarajists from the Councils of the National Congress. Hopes and fears are expressed regarding the final outcome of Mr. Gandhi's move. Public anxiety over the question is at fever heat. Whether in law courts or in bazaars, in clubs, or in offices, one comes across the two varying exclamations "If only Mahatmaji should win?" and "If only Mahatma should be defeated!" Notwithstanding these speculations and exclamations none seems willing enough to prophesy or to forecast. Whether or not Mr. Gandhi will be ready to entertain any proposals for compromise is felt to be a question too early for an answer. Though only a day more remains for the fateful meeting, a few politicians who are believed to be in the confidence of Mr. Gandhi assert that so far as Mr. Gandhi is concerned, he has definitely made up his mind and what is more that he had come to such a decision at least a fortnight prior to his departure from Juhu. It is also said that Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru were aware of Mr. Gandhi's mind before they left Bombay for Calcutta and Simla respectively. Some credence is attached to this guess, for it is believed that had Mr. Gandhi's proposals come upon them as a thunderbolt, Messrs. Das and Nehru would have arrived at Ahmedabad long before to discuss the matter with Mr. Gandhi. Till Sunday Ahmedabad was full of the rumour that Mr. Das had practically decided to leave the question wholly in the hands of the no-changers. His telegram announcing the date of his arrival here has been hailed with delight by his followers who expect a thorough fight at the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Executive, while the Gujarat representatives of the All-India Congress Committee are practically pledged supporters of Mr. Gandhi.

A few Independents express the opinion that Mr. Gandhi's proposed motion is *ultra vires* inamuch as in case the committee agrees to the resolution, it seeks to exclude persons like Pandit Motilal Nehru Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others who possess a seat on the All-India Congress Committee as provided for in the constitution of the Congress in virtue of their having sat on the Congress Presidential chair. A prominent centrist from the U. P. will, it is believed, raise the question and move for a definite ruling from the Chair on the admissibility or otherwise of Mr. Gandhi's motion. Swarajist and Independent circles advance the argument that for an ex-President of the Congress to sit on the All-India Congress Committee no condition can be insisted on save that he or she should accept article one of the Congress constitution, namely that the objects of the Indian National Congress shall be the attainment of Swarajya by all legitimate and peaceful means.

It is further said that the rule admitting of ex-Presidents into the All-India Committee of the Congress is so unambiguous that even persons like Mrs. Besant, Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjea and Sir Dinshaw Wacha can, subject to article one, sit on the Congress Executive, even though they are opposed to every resolution of the Congress. How far this interpretation is correct only legal minds can answer. Hence the arrival of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who is considered an authority on constitutional law, is awaited with great interest. From enquiries made it is understood that Mr. Gandhi's attention has not so far been drawn to the existence of this alleged difficulty. This apart, chances of any compromise between the two parties cannot be spoken of till the arrival of Messrs. Das, Nehru, C. Rajagopalachar, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari, the last two of whom are said to be strongly favouring compromise with a view to avoid friction.

A HEAVY SHOWER.

Ahmedabad had a heavy shower last night. Temperature has been considerably reduced and hot winds are absent.

ARRIVAL OF LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary to the Congress arrived here last night accompanied by Messrs. Purushottamdas Tandon (lately Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality) and Prof. K. M. Panikkar (Ex Editor of "Swarajya" of Madras). Mr. C. Rajagopalachar accompanied by Mr. N. S. Varadachariar arrived this morning by the Gujarat Mail and received a warm welcome.

Owing to the unexpected non-arrival of Moulana Mahomed Ali, the Working Committee which was due to meet to-day could not be held. It will probably meet to-morrow. Maulana Mahomed Ali will arrive either to-night or to-morrow morning. Mr. Gandhi has written a long article in the columns of "Young India" explaining his position in regard to his proposed motion before the A. I. C. C.

ACHARI-MAHATMA INTERVIEW.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Purushotamdas Tandon, Professor K. M Panikkar, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. N. S. Varadachariar have arrived.

Mr. Rajagopalachari had a long interview with Mr. Gandhi to-day.

MAHATMA'S RESOLUTIONS.

POINT OF ORDER TO BE RAISED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

On the ground that Mr. Gandhi's motion excluding the Swarajists from the Congress Executive is *ultra vires* inasmuch as it seeks to exclude even the ex-Presidents of the Congress, who, under the existing Congress constitution are entitled to sit on the All-India Congress Committee subject to their agreeing to article one of the Congress constitution, some members of the All-India Congress Committee will, it is believed, raise a point at the meeting and ask for a ruling from the chair.

Enquiries made in this connection show that Mr. Gandhi has not been kept informed of the alleged constitutional flaw in his proposed motion.

Speculation is rife regarding any possible chances of compromise over Mr. Gandhi's motion.

SWAMI SRADDHANAND'S SUGGESTIONS.

UNTOUCHABLE BOY IN EVERY HOUSE.

Swami Sraddhanand wires from Delhi under date June 25:—

The following telegrams have been despatched to Ahmedabad: "To Mahatma Gandhi, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad. Kindly propose every Hindu member, All India Congress Committee who can afford to engage at least one servant from among untouchables for personal service. Those not conforming to this rule to vacate office. If even this impossible then leave removal untouchability question for the Hindu Maha Sabha.

To Mr. Kelkar, Swarajya Party Chief Whip, Ahmedabad: Kindly ask your party not to allow. Mahatmaji to shirk responsibility about restoring Hindu-Muslim unity and obtaining Swarajya after having raised the recent storm in all circle. His tirade against Arya Samaj set Muslims at daily wild attacks on their devoted heads and if Muslim fanaticism breaks out on Baqr Id, Mahatmaji will be responsible and he must not be allowed to wriggle out of his responsibility. Let your party put their case strongly before the Committee but refuse to vote on Mahatmaji's spinning resolution leaving him in sole charge of responsibility in the Congress. My reading of the situation is that being unable to restore unity and enthusiasm for the Congress work Mahatmaji tries to lay responsibility on other heads who, if they fail, will at the end be taunted by No-changer. Let Mahatmaji and his followers show what they can achieve within next six months. If they fail the next Congress sessions will authoritatively decide what principles are to guide the Congress in future.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

PUNJAB C. C'S. RECOMMENDATIONS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 25.

The Punjab Congress Committee have recommended the names of Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Ansari for the Presidency of the Congress to be held at Belgaum.

ANOTHER SET-BACK.

AMENDMENT ON TRAFFIC BILL CARRIED.

LIB-TORY COMBINATION.

LABOUR GOVT'S. DISCOMFITURE.

LONDON, June 24.

The novelty attaching to Government defeats in the House of Commons is somewhat wearing off. For the sixth time the Government received a setback to-night when an amendment on the Traffic Bill was carried by 195 votes to 168 by the Conservatives and the Liberals. The amendment pressed the Minister for Transport to adopt certain arrangement for submitting regulations to Parliament which the Minister objected as it would hamper his department's work. The defeat is regarded as unimportant.—Reuter.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

DISCUSSION ON GOPINATH SAHA RESOLUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, June 25.

A meeting of the Marathi C. P. Provincial Congress Committee was held on the 23rd June at Wardha. Seth Jamanlalji presided. A resolution strongly condemning the action of Gopinath Saha came for discussion to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Ghatwai paying homage to Gopinath's patriotism and selfless devotion to the motherland while admitting his act to be outside the Congress creed. The President summarily disallowed the amendment. No discussions ensued on the question of ruling and much heat was generated during the debate. The House, rejected the main resolutions with an overwhelming majority.

THE FIVE BOYCOTTS.

VITAL FOR CONGRESS & SWARAJ.

"FOLLOW MY PROGRAMME OR REJECT IT."

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO MEMBERS OF A.I.C.C.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Exceptional interest is attached to the following article of Mr. Gandhi in to-morrow's "Young India." It deals with the resolutions he proposes to move before the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. It is addressed to the members of the All-India Congress Committee and reads as follows:—

"Dear friends.—We rightly regard the Congress to be the most representative of the nation. Whether for the better or for the worse in my opinion the Congress has an almost perfect constitution designed to represent the nation to the fullest possible extent. But being ourselves imperfect we have worked it very indifferently. Our voters' roll has been reduced practically to nil in many parts of India. But in spite of it all an organisation that has persisted for forty years and weathered many storm must remain the most powerful in the land. We regard ourselves as its chosen representatives.

The Congress took one resolution in 1920 that was designed to attain Swaraj in one year. At the end of that year we were within an ace of getting it, but because we failed to get it then we may not now regard it as indefinitely postponed. On the contrary we must retain the same attitude of hopefulness as before. Above all we must be determined to get Swaraj sooner than the chilly atmosphere around us will warrant.

It is in that spirit that I have framed the resolutions for submission to you. They have been before the country now for a week. I have read some of the criticism directed against them. I believe I am open to conviction. But the criticism has not altered it. I have no axes to grind or the only axe I have to grind is that which will enable us to strike at the root of every impediment in our way.

ASPECTS OF KHADDAR.

I believe in Khaddar. I believe in the spinning wheel. It has two aspects, terrible and benign.

In its terrible aspect it is calculated to bring about the only boycott we need for independent national existence, viz., that of foreign cloth. It alone can kill the demoralising British self-interest. Then and then only when that interest is killed, shall we be in a position to talk to British statesmen on equal terms. To-day they are as we would be in their place blinded by self-interest.

In its benign aspect it gives a new life and hope to the villager. It can fill millions of hungry mouths. It alone can bring us in touch and in tune with the villagers. It is the very best popular education that is needed for the millions. It is life giving. I would not, therefore, hesitate to turn the Congress into an exclusively Khaddar-producing and Khaddar propaganda organisation till the attainment of Swaraj just as I would not hesitate, if I believed in the use of arms and giving violent battle to England, to make the Congress an organisation exclusively devoted to training the nation in the use of arms. To be truly national the Congress must devote itself exclusively to that which will bring the nation most quickly within each of Swaraj.

Because I believe in the potency of Khaddar to give Swaraj I have given it the foremost place in our programme. You will not hesitate summarily to reject it if you do not share my belief, but if you believe in Khaddar you will regard the requirements I have submitted a mild minimum. I assure you, if I was not afraid of putting an undue strain on you. I would not have hesitated to implore you to give four hours per day to spinning instead of a paltry half hour.

DISTRUST OF SWARAJISTS.

In this connection let me confess my distrust of the Swarajists. I understand that the Khaddar among them is on the wane more than among the others. It distressed me to find that several Swarajists had said final good-bye to Khaddar and that the material of which their dress was made was foreign. A few have threatened that if I persecute them in the manner I am doing they would give up Khaddar and the Charkha altogether. I am told that many No-changers are not much better. Khaddar with them still remains a ceremonial dress, but for household wear they do not hesitate to wear *Videshi* or mill cloth. The wearing of Khaddar to patronize me is worse than useless and the wearing of it on ceremonial occasions only is hypocritical. Do you not agree with me that both patronage and hypocrisy should be banished from our midst if you believe in the potency of Khaddar? You will take it up not because I advocate it, but because it has become part of your life. I note that a certain fashion of dress has been prescribed for the Viceregal social function. Prohibition of Khaddar is but a short step from the last. Yet another stage and there will be prohibition in the Assembly and the Councils.

ANOTHER VEXED QUESTION.

Another vexed question is about the practising lawyers. It is clear to me that if we cannot run the Congress without them we must make the frank confession and remove the boycott. I am free to confess that the removal of that boycott is a natural corollary to that of the Councils. If entry into the legislative bodies can give, as they do, some relief so does practice in the law courts. We are all aware of the signal services that the late Manomohan Ghose rendered to the poor by the voluntary assistance rendered by him to them. The Government institutions could not have existed if they had nothing attractive about them. Only this is no new discovery. Ours is a struggle consisting of self-sacrifice pure and simple. We sacrificed the doubtful, temporary and partial good done by these institutions for the lasting good of the whole country. Moreover, if there is such a thing as honour among us does it not behove us to continue it apart from any other reason for the sake of those lawyers who have been disbarred in Andhra, Karnatak, Maharashtra and elsewhere. We shall be building traditions of honour only if we cherish it even for the least among us. Let the practising lawyers beware. No family considerations can be allowed to override those of honour. Don't make the mistake of supposing that we can gain Swaraj within a short time even though we may be dead to all sense of honour. Unless the Congress can at the present moment produce proud, defiant, self-respecting, sensitive, selfless and self-sacrificing patriots who would count no cost too great there is for this poor country of ours for a long time to come no Swaraj in which the poorest can participate. You and I may get a larger share in the spoils of exploitation, but I am sure you will refuse to call that Swaraj.

BOYCOTT OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Need I say anything about the schools? If we cannot resist the temptation of sending our children to the Government schools really I cannot understand the opposition to the system. If the Government schools and law courts and Legislatures are good enough to attract us our opposition is clearly to the personnel and not to the system. Non-Cooperation was conceived for a much nobler purpose. If the wish is merely that we rather than Englishmen man the system I grant that the boycotts are not only useless but harmful. The logical outcome of the Government policy is to Europeanise India and immediately we have become Europeanised our English masters will gladly hand over the reins of Government to us. We would be welcomed as their willing agents. I can have no interest in that deadly process save to put the whole of my humble weight against it. My Swaraj is to keep intact the genius of our civilisation. I want to write many new things, but they must be all written on the Indian slate. I would gladly borrow from the West when I can return the amount with decent interest.

Viewed in the light I have put before you the five boycotts are vital for the Congress. They are vital for Swaraj for the masses.

Such a big question cannot be decided merely by a show of hands; it cannot be decided even by argument. It must be decided by each one of us by ringing for the still small voice within. Each one of us must retire to his closet and ask God to give a definite guidance.

This battle for freedom is no play for you and me. It is the most serious thing in our lives. If, therefore, the programme sketched by me does not commend itself to you, you must summarily reject it cost what it may.

Your fellow-worker in the service of the Motherland.

M. K. GANDHI.

ANGLO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

IN STATE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

LONDON, June 25.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic correspondent says that official Anglo-Soviet negotiations are at present in a state of suspended animation. The British side considers it futile to proceed further until negotiations for raising a loan and reaching an agreement with British holders of Russian stock have fructified. Therefore the resumption of the plenary Conference is problematical.—Reuter.

GENERAL HERTZOG.

ACCEPTS PREMIERSHIP

Pretoria.—General Hertzog has accepted the Premiership.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

18529

MRS. NAIDU INSULTED

HELD UP IN STEAMER.

ALLEGATION AGAINST CAPTAIN.

The Secretary, the Indian Congress, Nairobi, wires under Wednesday's date:—

"When Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was boarding a lake steamer at Kisumu on Sunday last, accompanied by three Indian merchants, well known to the steamer authorities, they were held up in the gangway by African sailors with outstretched hands, stating it was the Captain's order to demand the production of their tickets before they were allowed on deck, although no such demand was made in the case of European passengers and visitors. Tickets are invaritably only collected long after the steamer sails. They appealed twice in vain to the Marine Superintendent who was seated on a bench on the deck, chatting with some Europeans who were non-passengers.

After standing in the gangway several minutes, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu finally forced her way up through the sailors.

Just then a European (non-passenger) came up the gangway pushed aside and advised the three Indians and was allowed to go up the deck without the demand of the production of his ticket. It is alleged that it was the Captain's special order designed to insult Mrs. Naidu in the presence of Africans and several Europeans who were smiling at her discomfiture.

About 300 Indians were present at the pier whose feelings Indian leaders controlled with great difficulty and averted a breach of peace. The incident was immediately reported to the Governor for inquiry and taking necessary action in the matter.

A Mombasa correspondent wires as under dated 25th instant:—

"The Kisumu Indian Association wires the Government as follows:—

"While embarking the lake steamer "Clementhill" going to Uganda, Sarojinidevi with three prominentist Indians were intentionally stopped at the ships gangway by African sailors under the Captain's orders. View deliberately insult and lower them before Africans. Indians controlled feelings and saved breach of peace. Sarojinidevi, feeling indignant, forced her way through the gangway.",

TARAKESHWAR.

12 ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SERAMPORE, June 24.

Chiranjan Das, son of Mr. C. R. Das, and fifteen others were charged with trespassing into Mahunt's Palace in connection with the Satyagraha movement. Four were released and the remaining twelve were sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate to two months' simple imprisonment.

TARAKESHWAR, June 24.

Eighteen Satyagrahis were arrested today and sent to Serampore.

FIRST TARKESWAR SATYAGRAHA CASE.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The first defined case in connection with the Tarkeshwar Satyagraha movement was disposed of to-day by the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore. The accused in this case is Indranath Nandy, son of Colonel Nandy. He was one of the accused in the well-known Alipur Bomb Case during the anarchist propaganda of 1913 and was acquitted on appeal by the High Court. The present charge against Nandy was that on May 25th he trespassed into the Mahant's house at Tarkeshwar though forbidden to do so by the Mahant's people and police. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment.

MACLAREN LEAVES FOR RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Squadron Leader MacLaren left Akyab for Rangoon at 9 a.m. to-day.

AMERICAN AVIATORS LEAVE RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 25.

The American planes left Rangoon this morning at about 9-15 for Akyab. If the weather is unsuitable for descent there the aviators may not stop at Akyab and may fly to Chittagong. The American destroyer "Preble" also left after the departure of the aviators.

ARRIVAL AT AKYAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 25.

The American airmen arrived at Akyab at 230 to-day.

LATER.

A Chittagong message received here this afternoon states that the American aviators have arrived at Akyab only and are expected at Chittagong to-morrow.

DEPARTURE FOR CHILLAGONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 25.

The American world-fliers have left for Chittagong.

FASCIST VIOLENCE.

FRESH OUTBREAKS.

ATTACK ON A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

LONDON, June 24.

Turin.—The outbreaks of Fascist violence culminated on Sunday in a raid on the House of Senator Frassati, proprietor of the Opposition paper "Stampa." The Government at Rome intervened very promptly dismissing Sgr. Palmieri, Prefect of Turin. Sgr. Federzone, Minister of the Interior, has sent a letter to Frassati notifying him of the steps taken to discover the miscreants but condemning the attitude of the "Stampa" towards the Fascists.—Reuter.

THE MATTEOTTI CRIME.

ITALIAN SENATE'S INDIGNATION

LONDON, June 24.

Rome.—In the Senate President Tittoni expressed indignation at the murder of Sgr. Matteotti and repugnance at the motives of self-interest surrounding the crime. He affirmed the Senate's determination that full penalty should fall on those responsible for the murder.

Sgr. Mussolini in a long speech associated himself with the President's expressions and reiterated his extreme regret and horror. He declared that the Fascisti were among the first to condemn those responsible for the murder. Finally he said that justice would be meted out irrespective of persons.

Government would stand fast but this did not mean that it might not be reconstructed in order to enable it better to achieve national pacification. There was no question of his clinging to office but he would regard himself as the most cowardly man if he shirked moral and political responsibilities at a different moment. He refused to agree to a dissolution. Fascism had certainly received a blow but it had already profitted and would continue to profit from a blow in getting rid of bad elements. Fascism would refuse to bow to the storm of reproach at the incidents in Bologna which were indicative of a moral and political tension that had reached the maximum limit particularly in the north and central Italy where Fascism was not strongly represented. Everything must be done to prevent the situation becoming worse.—Reuter.

WORLD COCOA CONFERENCE.

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

LONDON, June 24.

Preliminary to the world Cocoa Conference on the 25th June a meeting of the Empire interests was held here to-day at which Ceylonese, Gold Coast, Queenslaud, Samoa, Tanganyika, Sirrealeone, Fiji and Nigeria producers were represented. It das unanimously decided, in view of the slump in the prices, that steps should be taken to investigate the possibility of establishing adequate co-operative marketing associations in every Empire cocoa-producing country affiliated to the Central office in London which would co-ordinate their information and efforts.—Reuter.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS' CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 24.

New York.—The Democratic National Convention was open in stifling heat and thirteen thousand people was present in the packed Madison Square Gardens. They were surcharged with intense feelings and excited with a preconvention campaign for the choice of the Presidential nominee and conflict of ideas as regards topics for inclusion on the platform, chief among which are prohibition activities of the Ku Klux Klan, World Court of Justice and the League of Nations. The most prominent candidates for the Presidency are Messrs. Smith and McAdoo but there is a considerable number of dark horses.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 24.

At question time in the Commons, Mr. Hartshorn said he understood there was difficulty in receiving British official wireless messages in India during adverse atmospheric conditions prevailing there at this time of the year. He was aware that the range of German and French radio stations was greater than that of any existing British station but that unsatisfactory state of affairs would be remedied when the Government station now being erected at Rugby was finished.

Replying to Earl Winterton, Mr. Hartshorn said he was advised that when the station was erected it would be possible to communicate quite clearly with India.—Reuter.

BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

EGYPT NOT TO PAY SHARE OF COST

LONDON, June 25.

Cairo.—The Chamber has adopted the Budget Committee's recommendation henceforth not to pay the share of the cost of the British Army of Occupation which has hitherto been borne by the Egyptian Government.—Reuter.

A BATTLE ROYAL.

REGULAR HAND TO HAND FIGHT.

SCENE IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—There were violent scenes in the Reichstag in the debate on the motion for release of political prisoners. There was a regular hand to hand fight between the Nationalists and the Socialists. One member apparently tried to strangle another. There were insults and shrieks across the House. The sitting was twice suspended. The Communists walked out in a body as protest against a remark of the Nationalist.—Reuter.

HERRIOT-THEUNIS CONVERSATION.

LONDON, June 24

Brussels.—The long conversation of M. Herriot with M. Theunis and Hymans, communicated to the press, gives details of his conversation with Mr. Macdonald which, according to a subsequent statement of M. Theunis will permit of a hope for close co-operation between Britain, France, Italy and Belgium with a view to carrying out the Experts' plan.—Reuter.

EXPERTS' REPORT.

BELGIUM TO BE REPRESENTED AT LONDON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 25.

Brussels.—The Havas Agency states that Belgium has accepted the invitation to attend the London Conference on July 15th with a view to put the Experts' Report into operation. The character of the Conference will be Inter-Allied and it will not be necessary to secure the presence of the German representatives. It is stated that whatever Germany's reply to the Ambassadors' Conference's note, Belgium is as firmly determined as France to demand a complete disarmament of Germany.—Reuter.

GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

FRANCO-BRITISH MESSAGE TO CHANCELLOR

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—It is understood that the personal message from Mr. Macdonald and M. Herriot which was communicated this morning to Chancellor Marx points out that most disquieting reports had reached the British and the French Governments of increasing activity of the Nationalist and Militarist associations. The message urges the German Government in their own interest to facilitate such examination of armaments so as to dispel suspicion.—Reuter.

MILITARY CONTROL.

GERMAN CABINET DISCUSSES ALLIED NOTE.

LONDON, June 25.

Berlin.—The Cabinet is to-day discussing the Allied Note with regard to the military control. It is expected that a reply will be sent at the end of the next week. There is no doubt that Germany will accept the Allies' demands provided that the proposed military investigation is really the Conurol Commission's last action and that hence forth the League of Nations will take charge of the matter.—Reuter.

JOURNALISM IN THE EAST.

SIR ALEXANDER STILL'S SPEECH

LONDON, June 25.

Sir Thomas Bennett and Mr. Alexander Still of Singapore were the principal guests at a luncheon of the Institute of Journalists. Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree, Mr. Alfred Robins, Mr. Robert Donald and many other prominent home and overseas pressmen were present. Mr. Still in course of his speech dwelt on the varied character of the recognition of pressmen received in the east and advised the younger journalists not to shirk opportunities of securing appointments abroad; because every year spent overseas added to their value both as journalists and citizens. He hoped that the Institute and the Empire Press Union would bear in mind that newspaper press was not entirely confined to Fleet Street.

Sir Thomas Bennett referred to the growth of Indian newspapers in the past forty years.

MR. PRAGJI DESAI SENTENCED.

2 YEARS' R. I. AND FINE FOR SEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 25.

This morning the first class Magistrate of Surat delivered judgment in the case of Mr. Paragji Khandubhai Desai, editor, "Navayug" a Nationalist weekly of Surat, and Secretary Surat District Congress Committee. Mr. Pragji was charged with creating disaffection, hatred and contempt towards Government established by law in British India. The Magistrate found him guilty under Section 124 (A) and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, in default three months further rigorous imprisonment.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

MR. THOMAS' ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, June 24.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Thomas announced that he was appointing a committee with Lord Southborough as Chairman to enquire into the various matters connected with East Africa comprising the acceleration of economic development and amelioration of the condition of the natives, also a small Commission drawn from the committee, to investigate certain questions locally. The Committee would be thoroughly representative of all parts and interests. He intended to appoint a separate committee to enquire into the land questions in West Africa and East Africa. While coordination of policy among the East African Governments would be an important subject of inquiry, he did not propose that actual amalgamation of territories or federation under one head should be included.—Reuter.

INDIA COLONIES COMMITTEE.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. THOMAS.

LONDON, June 24.

The Conference of the India Colonies Committee with Mr. Thomas (Colonial Secretary) lasted for most of the morning. All the members were present except H.H. the Aga Khan. Mr. Thomas, having studied the Committee's memorandum, spoke on various points raised. Nothing final was said in the discussions which were quite amicable. Mr. Thomas undertook further to consider such enquiries as might be necessary.—Reuter.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

LONDON, June 25.

The India Colonies Committee met again this morning. Members declare they are unable to discuss yesterday's meeting with Mr. Thomas.—Reuter.

THE AGA KHAN

LONDON, June 24.

His Highness the Aga Khan is much better.—Reuter.

RUBBER RESTRICTION IN MALAYA.

"FINANCIAL TIMES'" COMMENTS

LONDON, June 24.

Commenting on the action of the Chinese rubber interests in Malaya in petitioning the Straits Government to abolish the rubber restriction scheme, the "Financial Times" emphasises that there is not the slightest prospect of annulment of the scheme at present and says, from August 1st onwards, it is now practically certain that there will be further five per cent cut in the production followed by an additional five per cent. every three months until the average price of rubber reaches fifteen pence.—Reuter.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

CASTE HINDUS' MEMORIAL TO MAHARAJAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, June 25.

A memorial signed by 800 caste Hindus has been presented to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore praying that the Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom may be put a stop to immediately.

JAPAN AND LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 25.

Geneva.—With reference to the protest of Suzuki, the Japanese Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference concerning the development of the Workers' Associations in Japan and his proposal, the Japanese Government delegates have issued a statement contending that the Japanese Government has shown goodwill towards the development of the Workers' Associations and observes and fully appreciates the principle of the freedom of the Association of Workers. The statement however opposes Suzuki's proposal on various grounds.—Reuter.

TEA COMPANIES' REPORTS.

LONDON, June 24.

The following tea companies' reports for the last year have been issued:—

Assam.—Net profit £254,000 increase of £103,000. Total divident eighteen per cent. Carried forward £19,000.

Empire of India.—Net profit £161,000. Total divident 40 per cent. Carried forward £31,000.

Total dividends for the year taxfree.—Attarekhat 20 per cent; Oorelli forty per cent; Meahund 21½ per cent.—Reuter.

BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

LONDON, June 24.

Reverend Mark Carpenter Garnier was to-day consecrated Bishop of Colombo.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

show the official world that the political consciousness of Bombay was neither dead nor sleeping, despite the soporific administrations from Government House. The first big shock, apart from the steady stream of healthy criticism and comment that the "Chronicle" produced from the first day of its existance, was the three-column leader on Lord Sydenham's administration which appeared on the day of his departure and was the joint work of Sir Pherozeshah and myself. That is to say, I wrote it and Sir Pherozeshah supplied me with the notes of information I required in regard to various matters with which I was not sufficiently acquainted, and on which, of course, he was the chief authority. Sir Pherozeshah's attitude towards the question of dealing with Lord Sydenham's administration was an example of the unquestioning confidence which he would repose in a man to whom he had once confided his trust. Anyone else, I know, would have bothered me about the need for a comprehensive judgment of Lord Sydenham for weeks—would have wanted to lay down the line to be pursued and perhaps to dictate the article. That was not Sir Pherozeshah's way. While other people were pestering me day after day as to when we were going to deal with Lord Sydenham, Sir Pherozeshah remained silent. When I went round to his chambers the day before the article appeared to ask him for some notes on the points which he thought of chief importance, he merely gave a smile of satisfaction and said, "I wondered when you were going to do it, but I knew I could trust you to deal with it." He then gave me, in about 15 minutes, the exact points that I needed, and a trained journalist could not have had ready straight off such a concise summary and explanation of the headings I required or made his choice out of the mass of material, which was at his finger ends, so aptly.

* * * *

This article on Lord Sydenham seemed to cause a great sensation. It was apparently something quite new in journalism in Bombay to have such an outspoken exposure of all the humbug attendant on the obsequies of a departing Governor, and the pretence that an administrator, who was cordially disliked, was being sent off amidst a shower of popular encomiums. Mr. W. A. Chambers, the only European Director of the "Chronicle", described it as being like a "breath of fresh air in a sewer", and among the many letters I received was one from a veteran English journalist in Bombay, who wrote—no doubt in exaggerated terms—that it was "the greatest thing in journalism that had ever been done in Bombay." It was certainly a much-needed corrective of the humbug and pretence that was rampant, and remains as a true record of the opinions and sentiments entertained by the Indian community—and one can safely say of a large section of the European community—towards Lord Sydenham and his administration.

For four months after I came to Bombay the touts and flunkeys were running round trying to organise farewell entertainments to the retiring Governor. Their audacity, having regard to the fact that the man's name was anathema to the self-respecting Indian population, was extraordinary. They even approached Sir Pherozeshah, who had long been a stranger to Government House, and whose views about Lord Sydenham were known to everybody, asking him to let bye-gones be bye-gones and join in a movement to accord the Governor what they described as a fitting send-off, according to the "true ideas of Indian hospitality." It need hardly be said that Sir Pherozeshah gave them a very emphatic refusal. He was neither violent or denunciatory. He did not dismiss them with the contemptuous snub that they deserved. He courteously explained that he regarded Lord Sydenham as an enemy of Indian progress who had inflicted the gravest injuries on Indian interests of all kinds; that he could not divorce hospitality from humbug and could certainly not compromise his own conscience and principles. Even after this, some of them came again, so strong was the pressure from Government House, where it was realised that without the support of the great lion whom they had insulted and flouted for the past few years, there could be little appearance of a popular character given to any farewell entertainments to Lord Sydenham. The attempt to organise a communal entertainment by the Parsi community was in these circumstances, naturally a failure. But a well-known and wealthy Parsi gentleman was induced to give a party in his palace on Malabar Hill, where a presentation was made to the Governor on behalf of his Parsi friends and admirers.

It was an inspiring sight. It was, I think, the first function of any importance in Bombay that I attended. When I entered the huge pavilion in which the ceremonies took place I saw a long refreshment buffet extending the whole length—which was considerable—of one side of the great apartment. At this was a crowd of people of all communities—but chiefly Parsis and Europeans,—while more were seated at little tables. Corks were popping and this with the chatter of hundreds of people made a great noise. Seeing in the centre of the room a small group of about a score of people in which were my host and the Governor, I advanced towards it, to discover that the former was reading a farewell address to the latter and Lady Sydenham. As he kept on dropping his voluminous manuscript this was a somewhat lengthy proceeding, but during the whole proceeding the main company confined their attentions to the buffet and refreshment tables and the group round the Governor remained an insignificant side-show. The Governor and his party almost immediately after departed through a sparse avenue of bowing guests, ignored by the greater part of the company. I do not think I have ever seen such an extraordinary function. But since the address and Lord Sydenham's reply were, inevitably, the main features of the reports which appeared the next day, it gave the appearance of a cordial and even affectionate farewell to a popular Governor when it appeared in print.

How many Governors have earned a spurious reputation for popularity in India by this sort of humbug, which is so transparent to those on the spot, but so obscure to people seven thousand miles away. We cannot prevent the press in England from continuing to flout the obvious, and publishing elaborate eulogies on Governors on their return Home, who have been anything but popular or successful from the Indian point of view. But I hope that, as far as Bombay itself is concerned, a bad and degrading tradition has been finally broken by the precedent which the "Bombay Chronicle" first set in 1913. As far as the people are concerned Governors in Bombay have henceforth to earn their popularity. It cannot any more be manufactured for them by toadies and flunkeys.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT DELHI.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

DISCUSSION ON MUSLIM REORGANISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 25.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee has communicated the following to the Associated Press:—

"As announced the Central Khilafat Committee met on June 24th and 25th. There was a large attendance of members from all provinces and visitors specially invited to take part in the discussion, who had come in this trying heat at great inconvenience and expense. This and the keen interest displayed by all the members throughout the proceedings show the importance they attached to this meeting and its decisions. The agenda was a crowded one and it is to their credit if they finish it within two days.

On the question of the refusal of Government to grant passports to the members originally elected to the Khilafat Delegation, the Committee approved of the resolutions of its Working Committee. The Committee then discussed the question of instructions to be given to the newly constituted Khilafat Delegation to Turkey at great length, and finally adopted and gave definite instructions to the delegation. The Delegation Committee has empowered its president to correspond with prominent Muslim leaders in various Muslim countries on the subject of the World Muslim Conference, its venue, method of electing delegates and their proportion to population and place, their replies before the Committee for its consideration.

SOCIO-POLITICO ECONOMICAL REORGANISATION.

The resolution that took most time and attention of the Committee was the one about political, social, religious, and economic reorganisation of the Muslims of India. Members from all parts of India spoke at great length on the subject and discussed every aspect of question after which it was decided that Central Khilafat Committee should undertake the entire reorganisations of Mussulmans of India in all the above respects and for that purpose secure the services of whole-time workers, raise Muslim Volunteers' Corps in every city, organise 'Jumma and other congregational prayers, open primary and night schools, and technical and commercial colleges supervise "Waqfs," collect *sadqa* and *zakat*, and spend the proceeds of such collections on fit and proper objects, provide for training and education of Muslim orphans, help Muslim widows and establish panchayats popularise Khaddar amongst Mussalmans. The Committee, was also of opinion that in order to improve the economic condition of Mussalmans, it was necessary to establish Muslim co-operative credit societies and a Muslim bank. It was resolved to consult experts of the Muslim law to find out if the Shariat permitted the establishment of such societies or banks and to take measures for the establishment of both in case it is permitted. The Committee also decided to raise a fund for the above programme, the carrying out of which was entrusted to its Working Committee.

The Committee then adjourned for lunch, and meets again at five p.m. today.

HINDU-MUSLIM AGREEMENT AT KARAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARAD, June 25.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Karad wires:—

At a public meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Karad, held on 22nd June a compromise regarding the idol breaking was arrived at by the following resolution unanimously after the Mahomedans in their public meeting had expressed regret and apologised for breaking Hindu idols. The leading members of both the communities arrived at the following agreement:—That Karad Mahomedans should stand security that no such outrages will occur hereafter, that both should form rules of mutual behaviour, that the Mahomedans should help the Hindus to find the real culprit at the bottom, that the Hindus should accept the payment made by the Mahomedans to reinstal the idols and withdraw the application presented to the Collector on 23rd instant.

The Collector has ordered the withdrawal of criminal charges against Mahomedans after satisfying himself regarding the terms of agreement.

THE RUSSELL BABY.

LEGITIMACY UPHELD.

"PLEA OF DECENCY AND PUBLIC POLICY."

BIRKENHEAD ON ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE

By a majority of three to two the House of Lords on May 30, allowed the appeal of the Hon. Christabel Hulme Russell against the decree nisi pronounced by Mr. Justice Hill in March of last year dissolving her marriage with the Hon. John Hugo Russell, the eldest son of Lord Ampthill on the ground of her adultery with a man unknown.

In a previous petition by Mr. Russell, heard before Sir Henry Duke and a special jury, the jury found Mrs. Russell not guilty of adultery with two named corespondents, but disagreed as to the charge of adultery with an unknown man, and the case went back to the list for trial on that issue. Another corespondent was then named, but the jury found that Mrs. Russel had not committed adultery with this man. They, however, found that she had committed adultery with an unknown man, and a decree nisi was pronounced, which was afterwards upheld by the Court of Appeal.

Mrs. Russell then took the case to the House of Lords, where, after several days' hearing, judgment was reserved on March 25 last.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. D.Cotes Preedy, Mr. F.J. de Verteuil and Mr. F.J. O'Connor appeared for Mrs. Russell, while Mr. Russell was represented by Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C., M.P., Sir Edwin Marshall Hall, K.C., Mr R.F.Bayford and Mr. Victor Russell.

The setting of the final stage of the long-drawn-out case was in great contrast to that of the proceedings which had taken place during the last two years. The crowded court with its atmosphere of suppressed excitement, was replaced by the tranquility of an almost empty House of Lords. On the Woolsack sat the Earl of Birkenhead, in ordinary morning dress, while occupying seats below the gangway were Viscount Finlay, Lord Dunedin, Lord Sumner and Lord Curzon. Very few people were present, but among them was Mrs. Russell, who was accompanied by a lady friend and was accommodated with a seat in the Sergeant's box. Some Peers occupied seats in the gallery, and part of the time there was one occupant of the Peeresses' Gallery.

Immediately the clerk of Parliament had called on the case Lord Birkenhead proceeded to read his judgment, and he was followed in turn by Lords Finlay, Dunedin, Sumner and Carson.

THE JUDGMENT.

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY.

The Earl of Birkenhead said the long-drawn out litigation had been so much reduced in the course of its passage through the Courts that only one main issue, and that of law, survived. There were, it was true, matters relatively of less importance which were still material and upon which a conclusion must be recorded. But these did not involve much research or difficulty when a decision had been reached upon a question which was fundamental. The appellant appealed here against the decision of the Court of Appeal declining interference with the finding of the Jury that the appellant had committed adultery with a man unknown. His Lordship ignored the changing details and recriminations which the two long hearing disclosed, for in his opinion these no longer possessed any relevance.

"My own view may be stated at once," said Lord Birkenhead, "that unless the evidence given by the husband, the petitioner, was in law receivable there was no evidence of adultery proper to go to the jury at all. The question, therefore, if I am right, which your Lordships had to decide, is whether or not by the law of England evidence of non-access may, in proceedings for divorce, be tendered by a spouse and received by a Court, with the object or bastardising a child of the marriage. I have formed the clear opinion that such evidence is not receivable; that it ought not to have been allowed to go to the jury, and that unless there was other evidence proper to go to them the verdict cannot stand."

The importance of the matter rendered proper some slight examination of the history of the legal considerations involved, continued his Lordship, though he did not think an exhaustive inquiry necessary. The leading case on the subject (Goddright's case) was decided by Lord Mansfield in the year 1777. The facts in the case were not important, but this great judge laid down the law at two separate stages of the hearing with characteristic lucidity. The first passage, which was interlocutory, was as follows:—

The law of England is clear that the declaration of a father or mother cannot be admitted to bastardise the issue born after marriage.

In the second place he said:—

As to the time of birth the father and mother are the most proper witnesses to prove it, but it is a rule founded on decency, morality, and public policy, that they should not be permitted to say after marriage that they had had no connection and therefore that the off-spring is spurious, more especially the mother, who is the offending party. The point was solemnly determined by the delegates.

"This learned Judge," said his Lordship, "found himself—and he was very careful in such matters—upon the 'solemn determination' of the delegates, who, as was well known, prior to the Act 2 and 3, William IV., cap. 92, constituted the Supreme Ecclesiastical Court. We approach the matter in this House without responsibility for the genesis of the rule. The rule as laid down is not limited to any special class of case. It was absolutely general in the comprehensiveness of its expression. It had no geographical qualifications. It did not, for instance, lay down that where husband and wife were present in the same bed, the same bed-room, the same house, or the same town, the evidence must be repelled, but that it might, on the other hand, be receive if the husband had, for instance, been absent from the country for twelve months before the birth of the child. It said upon the trial that such evidence could not be given at all; and the reason given was that it would tend, if given, to bastardise the issue and to invade the very special sanctity inherent in the conjugal relations, and the reason was assigned which led first to the delegates and then the ordinary Courts to a conclusion so widely expressed. It was a reason founded upon 'decency morality, and public policy.'"

ELUCIDATION OF TRUTH.

This passage from the judgment of Lord Mansfield had not the meaning ascribed to it by the Court of Appeal. Indeed, upon this point the Lords Justices went strangely wrong. Lord Mansfield was not concerned with the grossness of indecency of the subject-matter which the reception of such evidence might involve. Nor, indeed, ought any judge who understood his business to trouble his head as to the indecency of evidence if its examination be required for the elucidation of truth. No Court was contaminated by examining any facts or reviewing any language which the administration of justice required. Judges have to do their duty, sacrificing if necessary, their delicacy in the process. What Lord Mansfield meant was that a deeply seated domestic and social policy rendered it unbecoming and indecorous that evidence should be received from such a source, upon such an issue, and with such a possible result.

After examining the later decisions, Lord Birkenhead said it was not disputed that the rule existed, and was of the highest authority. But two main contentions were advanced to repel the case made by the appellant. It was replied in the first place that the rule only applied to legitimacy proceedings properly so called. And it was replied in the second place that the Act of 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 68 sec. 3, had rendered evidence of non-access admissible in such cases. In his opinion both these contentions failed.

"I find," said Lord Birkenhead, "nowhere in any of the cases which were elaborately cited before us any authority for the suggested limitation. And by reference to what principle (and we are after all dealing with principles) is such a distinction to be drawn? When we are told that a rule is founded upon public policy, decency and morality, it would seem natural to oppose it in all cases to which it applies, provided that we are still able to bring ourselves within the public considerations which were the expressed basis of the rule. If, for instance, in an issue where the child himself is a party—a legitimacy proceeding in rem in the true sense—it is against public policy to admit the evidence of a parent to prove the bastardy of that child; why should an entirely different policy permit such evidence in the case where a vital issue is still the legitimacy of the child, even though it be raised for a different purpose, and perhaps with secondary emphasis? Nor ought we to shut our eyes to the glaring absurdity in which a different decision would involve the administration of this branch of the law. This evidence, we are told, is admissible in divorce; being therefore so received it bastardises the child. But if and when the child, as in this case he certainly will do, becoming of age, applies for his writ in this House and proceedings follow, the evidence will not be admissible and he will be presumably pronounced legitimate. Equally, of course, if the child instituted proceedings to-morrow for a declaration of legitimacy we should be afforded the agreeable prospect of holding judicially in 1924 that the infant was illegitimate and in 1925 that he was legitimate. Nothing but absolute necessity, founded upon decisions binding upon me, would drive me to a conclusion so ludicrous and incongruous I find here no such necessity. On the contrary, by adhering to an ancient rule of the highest authority, in its natural and ordinary meaning, adding nothing to it but giving full effect to the terms in which it has been expressed, I am able to avoid an inconsistency which would rightly bring the law into disrepute. It was urged by counsel that similar discrepancies of decisions were to be found in the Divorce Court; that "A" for instance, might be found guilty of adultery with "B" and "B" in the same proceedings found innocent of adultery with "A." This contingency, the logical basis of which I carefully examined in Rutherford v. Rutherford, has nothing in common with the consequences I am contemplating here. A reference to my judgment in that case will, I believe, make the matter plain.

"It remains only to notice one another argument which arose in this part of the case. It is said that the view recommended above will revolutionise the practice of the Divorce Court. And my attention was called to the fact that in an undefended divorce case which I myself tried at nisi prius I had admitted evidence of non-access, bastardising the issue, and given by a soldier petitioner. The matter was not argued, so that my attention was not directed to the point. With argument, I am sure that I should have reached my present conclusion. In such cases the non-access can almost always be established abunde. If it cannot be so proved the practice of the Divorce Court must accommodate itself to the authority of the rule."

SOCIAL POLICY.

His Lordship then proceeded to consider whether Section 3 of the Act of 1869 had affected the validity of the doctrine and said he was quite unable to understand how that section could have the effect assigned to it by the Court of Appeal. It made, indeed, the parties to any proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery and the husbands and wives of such parties competent to give evidence in such proceedings. What in effect did it make such persons competent to do? Plainly and only, his Lordship should have thought, to give such testimony as the law of evidence allowed at that date, or, as afterwards modified, that law might allow. It did not, and it did not purport to alter any existing rule of evidence, except that which dealt with the actual competency to give evidence at all. He could not follow on this point the reasoning of the late Master of the Rolls. When the old rule was applied, before the statute came into enistence, the evidence was not excluded upon the ground that it was irrelebant. It was excluded, and was expressed so to be, in obedience to deeper implications of social policy. Those implications evidently still survived; and it was therefore as unimportant to-day as it would have been before the statute to insist that the evidence, if it were allowed (which it was not,) would be relevant.

The conclusions, therefore, which his lordship reached upon the whole matter were:

Firstly, that the rule as laid down by Lord Mansfield and other great judges, was a general rule to be applied in the full generosity of its scope to all cases which it was wide enough to cover.

Secondly that the Act of 1869 had not affected the rule in any way. The witnesses indeed, had become competent, but, still they might not give this evidence, for the law did not allow it.

His lordship therefore was of the opinion that this verdict could not stand, and he moved their lordships accordingly.

Viscount Finlay, in concurring, said there was a strong presumption that the child of a married woman was the child of her husband. That, however, was not a presumption juris et de jure; it might be rebutted by evidence. The fact that the wife had immoral relations with other men was not of itself sufficient to displace the presumption of legitimacy; non-access by the husband at the important time must (unless there be incapacity) further be proved. Proof of non-access could not be given for this purpose either by the husband or by the wife; neither of them could be asked any question tending to prove such non-access; it must be established entirely by the evidence of other witnesses. The rule was one of public policy, and was not confined to cases in which the evidence would have been of an indecent nature. Though the fact that the husband was not the father of the child was to be established by showing that at all material times the husband and wife were living in different places or in different countries, and never met, neither husband nor wife could give evidence to that effect. Very good reasons could be given for respecting the sanctity of married life in this matter, to use the phrase employed by Lord Halsbury. But the rule was absolute, and wisely so. It was not decent that husband or wife should give evidence to bastardise the issue of the wife during the marriage, however, could not be admitted irrespective of the fact that if it were admitted it might run into details of a positively indecent nature, such as were found in the present case.

The rule had been recognised in a great variety of cases. There was no ground for the suggestion that it was confined to cases in which it was sought to establish legitimacy or illegitimacy as a matter of status by proceedings in the nature of proceedings in rem. It applied in every case in which, for any purpose, it became necessary to determine the question whether a child born of the wife during the marriage was the child of the husband. And the same rule applied to declarations on the subject of the maternity of the child made by the husband or the wife out of court just as much as to evidence given in the court. It had been applied in many cases; for example, in actions of ejectment, when the title depended on the legitimacy of a particular person; in cases as to the parish of settlement of paupers, which might depend on a question as to the legitimate of an infant pauper; in peerage cases, in which the right to the peerage depended on the question of the legitimacy of a child born of a marrried woman. It was admitted that evidence of non-access by husband or wife was inadmissible in peerage cases, in legitimacy cases, and in actions for ejectment from land. To what extraordinary state would the admission of the evidence in the present case reduce the law of England? The infant might be illegitimate for the purpose of proving adultery, but legitimate for the purpose of succeding to property or a title.

"OPEN THE DOOR TO ABUSES."

Lord Dunedin, in giving an opinion to the same effect, said he regretted that such cases could not be heard *in camera*. He was not affected by the fear that a judgment in the sense in which it ought to be pronounced would in any way upset the practice of the Divorce Court or make the discovery of the truth more difficult. A judgment the other way would, in his opinion, open the door to gross abuses, put upon juries an almost impossible task, do the very cruellest of wrongs to persons who could not lift a hand to protect themselves, and introduce into the law an uncertainty based on inquiring into the details of life which ought to be sacred between the persons concerned. He was, therefore, unhesitatingly of opinion that the evidence ought not to have been admitted, and that the verdict could not stand. To hold otherwise would be to open wide the door through which, in the sequel, falsehood would enter ofteuer that truth.

He was bound to make one other observation. It might be said that such harm as could be done to the child was already done. His legitimacy in law was secured; his legitimacy in the eyes of the world had perished with the verdict. It was indeed a misfortune for him that the evidence was ever admitted even if they should find it was wrongly admitted. But, after all, juries were not always right in their determinations.

Lord Sumner, who dissented, said the only question upon which he would trouble their lordships was the admissibility of the petitioner's evidence to the effect that at no material times were his relations with his wife such as could have resulted in the birth of the child. If that were rightly admitted the evidence before the jury was such that, after the unexceptionable direction of Mr. Justice Hill, the verdict could not be disturbed.

"It was of course impossible not to be fully alive to the fact that this case excites and will continue to excite, warm feelings of sympathy, commiseration, and chivalry," said his lordship. "Some will be on the side of the husband, more of the wife, most of the child. I recognise that such sensibilities are respectable and deep, but they do not concern the law. The questions raised in this appeal come before your lordships on a basis of facts which is settled by the verdict of the jury; and as in my view they are pure questions of law, difficult but dry, on which it is impossible to dogmatise and useless to be perturbed, I am constrained to my regret to submit, to your lordships a longer examination of the law than I should have wished, or perhaps than is proper in a mere dissentient opinion."

Lord Sumner said he was afraid that the sanctity of married intercourse passed into the limbo of lost causes and impossible loyalties in 1857. It was not a matter only of the physical relations between the spouses. These were equally fit or unfit to be divulged whether there was a child or not. They could not give the spouses legal right to have their married life investigated in open court with a view to its formal and legal termination without being prepared, when necessary, to violate the sanctity of that life. The law recognised this. The Divorce Court sat in order that the secrets of married life might be divulged. Its decorum was preserved by those who presided and those who practised in it, and was preserved with extraordinary success; but to exclude a particular class of evidence when it was given by one person and not when it was given by another was a thing that could only prejudice that decorum by making it plain that the Court was being kept in the dark on a material part of the case while making the sanctity of matrimonial intercourse the subject of prurient curiosity and malicious gibes as before. Decently or not, the law permitted a husband to obtain a decree by his own sole evidence as to actual misconduct. How was a rule to be justified which forbade him to give relevant facts that merely tended to the same result? The effect of the sanctities of married life was the same; the effect on the offspring was the same.

"I am not at all insensible," his lordship continued, "of the possibility of perjured evidence of non-access by a husband being the mean of casting off an innocent wife and a child. The suggestion is rather one for melo-drama than for the disillusioned minds of those who know the Divorce Court, but the risk, great or small, must be run." Every enlargement of the classes of competent witnesses and of admissible questions, added his lordship, was accompanied by a certain amount of perjury, but judges and juries were not wholly unaware of it, and were the best protection one had.

Lord Carson, who also dissented, said he agreed with the learned judge who tried the case, and with the Court of Appeal, that the evidence of the respondent was admissible on the issue of adultery to prove non-access with his wife. Attention had been drawn to the anomaly which would be created if the present verdict were to stand, and Lord Finlay had remarked in the course of his speech:

To what an extraordinary state would the admission of this evidence in the present case reduce the law of England! The infant may be illegitimate for the purpose of proving adultery, but legitimate for the purpose of succeeding to property or a little.

"I should like, however, to point out," said Lord Carson, "that exactly the same result would follow if non-access were proved by a witness other than the father, which would admittedly be legal proof, and that, therefore, under such circumstances it would be open to a Court before whom the direct question of the child's legitimacy were tried to disregard the verdict of adultery and to come to the conclusion that the child was legitimate. But, my lords, to what an extraordinary state would the rejection of this evidence in the present case reduce the law of England! Here is a husband who knows, and who has proved to the satisfaction of a jury, that he has not had access to his wife, and that his wife, therefore, must be guilty of adultery. And he is to be informed that the law of England gives him no relief, and binds him to his adulterous wife because he has no right to give evidence which he alone is capable of giving. My lords, I can find no rule of law which excludes a husband's evidence to prove his wife's adultery, and I am therefore of opinion that the verdict of the jury, which cannot be challenged if the evidence were admissible, should stand and that this appeal should be dismissed."

By a majority of three to two therefore Mrs. Russell's appeal was allowed.

At the conclusion of the reading of the judgments, Lord Birkenhead said that having regard to the decisions their lordships had reached it might be necessary for counsel for Mr Russell to apply his mind to the question whether or not he would desire to argue whether, apart from the issue of the husband's evidence, there were other facts proper to be given in their case of the wife's adultery. If counsel desired to argue that their lordships would make the arrangements necessary.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., for Mr. Russell, said their lordships would probably allow some time for the matter to be considered.

Lord Birkenhead said that the matter had been pending a very long time, and it was of great importance. He thought it ought to be dealt with and disposed of before the Whitsuntide Recess.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall suggested that their lordships should allow the appeal without any statement about a new trial. Then, so far as their lordships were concerned, the matter would be disposed of, and if the case were not set down in a reasonable time the appellant could apply for the petition to be dismissed. That would be the least expensive course.

Mr. Cotes Preedy said he agreed that that would be the best course.

Their lordships then considered in private, and it was agreed to allow the appeal without reference to the other matters.

Before making the order of the House, Lord Birkenhead said he would state the views of their lordships upon the question of costs, which would be a direction to the taxing master. The view their lordships took was that the appellant having failed on certain issues, a direction should be given to the taxing master that upon the issues upon which the appellant had failed she must pay to the respondent the costs on those issues, and on which he had been successful.

The appeal was allowed, and the verdict and judgment set aside.—"Daily Telegraph.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The Viceroy presided to-day at the combined Annual General Meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association and Indian Red Cross Society. The Commander-in-Chief and Sir Henry Monerieff Smith presented reports of the Association and Society respectively which showed a record of satisfactory progress.

The Commander-in-Chief, announced amidst applause, that the Viceroy had offered a trophy for competition by students of educational institutions who were not eligible for any of the existing trophies. The Trophy would be called "The Lord Reading Shield".

The Viceroy in the course of his speech laid special emphasis on Child Welfare work.

PROTECTION TO PAPER INDUSTRY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The examination was concluded to-day before the Tariff Board of the representative of the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company of Lucknow. Referring to the Company's suggestion that in case of foreign enterprise that might be established in India after the grant of protection to Paper Industry that there should be two-thirds Indian capital and Indian directorate, Mr. Ginwala asked whether that suggestion was a considered one. Syed Nabi Ullah, the principal witness, replied that it was put in as a result of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly on Steel Protection Bill and not after much thought.

The Government of India have ordered that another election to fill the vacancy in the representation of Burma (Non-European) constituency in the Legislative Assembly caused by the resignation of U. Ba Si shall take place before the 11th September. It would appear on the date of nomination last time there were no candidates for the seat.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST A HIGH COURT JUDGE.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB'S CLAIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

At the High Court, to-day before Mr. Justice Page an application for adjournment was made on behalf of the defendant in a suit brought by Mr. Kenneth Campbell, a steward of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, against Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Chakravarti, Acting Judge of the Calcutta High Court. The suit related to certain land occupied by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club at Tollygunge. It was stated that a syndicate was formed to build houses in that locality of which the defendant was a member. Arrangements were made between the defendant and Sir Charles Kesteven to make an offer of their rights to the syndicate and Sir Charles Kesteven who was a steward of the Turf Club decided to take Rs. 25,000 but that sum had not been paid and the object of the present suit was to recover that amount. It was pointed out that the defendant as a Judge of the High Court was exempt from personal appearance. It was likely that he would be relieved of his duties by November next and His Lordship adjourned the case *sine die*.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 24.

The Central Khilafat Committee met this morning under the presidency of Maulana Shaukat Ali and has been sitting practically the whole day. The meeting was not open to the press but it is understood that the Committee discussed at great length the terms of the instructions to be given to the Khilafat Delegation to Turkey and adopted certain definite instructions which will be issued to the Delegation. The Committee also passed a vote of confidence in the personnel of the delegation.

The proposal to transfer the headquarters of the Committee from Bombay to Delhi was postponed *sine die* in view of the Committee's decision to concentrate their energy on the question of the reorganisation of the community.

A proposal brought forward by Dr. Kitchlew for the reorganisation of the political, social, and economic activities of the Muslim community was still under discussion when the Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A DEFICIT BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to consider the budget for the year 1924-25 presented by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, President of the Board of Accounts, showing estimated deficit of Rs. 14,000 was held on Tuesday afternoon under the Presidency of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari when, after fours hours' discussion in addition to fours deliberations on last Saturday, the budget, as amended by the Senate showing total approximate deficit of about four lakhs of rupees, was passed. There were about 170 amendments in all, the majority of which were for increasing the amounts under different heads provided for in the draft budget. There was a general discussion after the amendments were disposed of in the course of which Principal G. C. Bose sounded a note of warning to the senators that if they went to Government with a deficit budget they would not get a farthing from them as he was told that the appointment of a committee by the Government to overhaul the machinery of the University was in contemplation.

At the special meeting of the Faculty of Arts held on Tuesday Mr. Shampa Prasad Mukerjee, son of the late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, was elected a member of the Syndicate to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

N.-W. RAILWAY.

ENQUIRY INTO SLEEPERS CONTRACT URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

More than thirty members of the Legislative Assembly, including Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed have sent notice of the following resolution for the September session of the Assembly:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials of this House be appointed to inquire into the circumstances relating to the five years sleepers contract given by the North Western Railway in 1922 to Messrs. Spedding and Co."

PRISON REFORM IN C. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The communication of the C. P. Government which you have published in your to-day's issue is just like any other Communique of Indian officialdom i.e., leaves the reader no wiser for the reading of it. The only extraordinary characteristic about it is the threat to prosecute the Editor for defamation, unless he apologises for an inaccuracy in the course of a condemnatory criticism of Jail Administration in India. May I ask the C. P. Government official to first count three as soon as he reads this letter, and then peruse the law of defamation even as it stands to-day on the Statute Book?

After all what is the crime which Mr. Chothia has committed, and which the Editor of the "Chronicle" has abetted? Here is the extract in full: "Some of the prisoners at Visapur, and at Chanda Jail in C. P. Province, have narrated their experiences under it. . . . . at Chanda the prisoners' hands are tied and fastened the same to a board a few inches higher than his reach obliging the unfortunate creatures to stand on tip-toe for ten solid hours!" The wording is certainly defective and if what Mr. Chothia actually meant is desired the reader should peruse the sworn statement of two released Satyagrahi prisoners from Sind which I published in almost all the principal papers of India including the "Chronicle" soon after my release from the Akola Jail wherein I was entertained in connection with the Nagpur National Flag Satyagraha. It is now many months since I published that sworn statement. The C. P. Government neither repudiated the allegations nor ever took me and the Indian Press to task for the much more defamatory publication. But now after such a long time, when Mr. Chothia has good grounds to believe that the allegations are true (because they have not been contradicted all this time) and makes a passing reference to the horror of the 'Standing Hand-cuff or staples as it is called, the C. P. Government loses its sleep and appetite and threatens to sue the Editor of the "Chronicle" for defamation! If the C. P. Government has any genuine doubt as regards the allegations of inhuman jail treatment, let it show its sincerity by getting at facts, and I promise to present it with a volume of short autobiographies by the released Satyagrahi Prisoners, in a short time.

The official in question further refers to Cross Bar Fetters and finds therein a technical flaw. He admits however that the Bar is 14 or 16 inches long and never longer. May I invite his attention to the statement published by me and referred to above wherein the released Satyagrahis have alleged the contrary on oath?

Further, may I once again invite the C. P. Government to go through all the allegations (some of them are certainly unimaginable) contained in the sworn statement referred to above and explain? I know the usual official procedure is to refer the complaint to the accused himself, get his explanation and publish it as the Government explanation. This can and will never make me eat humble pie. If the authorities are sincere, let them appoint an impartial, non-official committee of their own Council to enquire into the allegations and I assure them they will here many revelations even in the year of (His) grace 1924.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, June 25.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, June 19.

After all we had some showers of rain and the weather has changed. After all Pandit Mekiram's weekly 'Sandesh' has made its first appearance on the 16th. Its policy is to do the right duty for the benefit of the District. It is a new addition in the public life of Bhiwani. The cases against L. B. Tarachand are attracting great notice at Bhiwani and Hissar. Mr. Sloane filed a complaint against the Sub Inspector in Khanchand's Court under Sec. 176, 225 and sec 23 1861. The bail arranged for Badansingh the approver was applied for cancellation. This came for hearing on the 17th. The Court Inspector opposed the bail. Ultimately Thakar Gharsingh stood surety. The new wards of the city have been arranged and the matter for publication has been sent to Lahore. The new amendments as proposed by local officials for the protection of the Rajbhaktas are drafted and will be submitted to the Council at the next sitting. The Tehsildar Bhiwani since he has been made permanent here is going to be empowered with powers of Deputy Commissioner for Bhiwani. Another newspaper will be also shortly started by some citizens.

SANITATION IN BRIGHTER BOMBAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Even in cities of less importance than Bombay I have seen Sanitary Inspectors or Supervisors occasionally inspecting chawls and buildings to see whether they are kept neatly and cleanly. Ever since I came to Bombay and it is now a number of years, I have not seen any such officer or representatives of the Sanitation Department ever coming to the building where I am residing.

The landlord has, I understand, kept one Bhayya to look after the building, but he is never seen there as he has to attend to some other affairs of his own. The rent collector who is quite another man who is very punctual in collecting rents, but he never cares for the cleanliness or neatness of the building. And after all the Bhangi alone has to be thanked as he takes the trouble of attending the place not more than 2 or 3 times a week instead of daily. All sorts of rubbish and katchra are accumulated throughout the verandah, thus affording ample room for mosquitoes to breed.

Complaints were made to the Sanitation Department, but that department had not the courtesy to acknowledge the letters or to depute some one for enquiry.

Dear Editor! What is the remedy? Perhaps I should vacate the rooms and go to some other place; I am told that even if I do so the result will be ditto.

Is this the happiness of Brighter Bombay?—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT

of Rahim Building, Parel Tram Terminus, Bombay.

CONGRESS AND SWARAJISTS.

SHANKARACHARYA'S INTERVIEW.

The following is a summary of the interview Mr. C. P. Nanavaty had with Swami Shree Bharati Krishna Teerthi Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Shree Sharda Peeth when he was in Bombay last:—

Q.—Does your Holiness agree with Mahatma Gandhi that entry into the Councils (even for purely obstructionist purposes) is inconsistent with the principle and policy of Non-Cooperation as enunciated at Calcutta, Nagpur, Ahmedabad and Gaya?

A.—Yes, we do. The original wording itself (of the Nagpur Congress) clearly and definitely speaks of N.C.O. "*beginning*" with the avoidance of all "*voluntary* association" with the Government. Surely, entry into the Councils is not like payment of taxes, for example—an act of *involuntary* association with the Government. Therefore, when the very "Beginning" of N. C. O. is being negatived, it is mere camouflage to speak of Council-work as being conducted "consistently with the principle and policy of N.C.O." or what is still worse, "carrying N.C.O. into the Councils" and so forth. As a matter of fact, the Swarajists have already broken their pledges to their electors and participated even in Committee work and, with the same plea and the same logic (*i.e.* of carrying N.C.O. still further and deeper into the enemy's citadel), they can and will gradually justify the acceptance of Ministerships and even Executive Councilorships!

CONGRESS AND SWARAJISTS.

[illegible] Swarajists [illegible] to secure the resignation from the All-India and their Congress Committees.

A. As a Sanatani Sanyasi who, in November 1922, at the All India Congress Committee's Calcutta meeting (just before the Gaya Congress), opposed the proposed re-entry into the Councils and who, since release from jail (and even at the Karnatak Provincial Conference), has been repeatedly condemning and deploring the so-called "Compromise" resolutions of Delhi and Cocanada on account of their demoralising effect on the public mind, we clearly understand, fully appreciate and heartily sympathise with the object of the proposal, (which is to obviate the practical difficulty arising from the incontrovertible facts that a Congress Executive having no faith in the Constructive programme is actually in charge of it and naturally fails to put it through with real zest, that the failure of the Constructive programme has been mainly (if not solely) due to this cause and that the only way out of this bog seems to be the entrusting of the work into the hands of those who have real faith therein). But we utterly fail to see what moral justification there can be for the Working Committee or even the All-India Congress Committee to exclude, from any part of the Congress organisation, members elected thereto according to the thoroughly democratic rules we have ourselves passed for the Congress at Nagpur. Much as we would like the various committees to consist purely of no-changers, we sincerely feel and must candidly state that if, by means of our propaganda, we fail to convince the public and to succeed in the elections according to the Constitution it is our own fault; and we can have no right to insist on this or that shade of opinion in the members elected by the people themselves. By any such insistence, we shall be only repudiating, in practice, the democratic principles (the unique four-anna franchise etc). which we parade, in theory, before the world.

Secondly, to say with one breath (in the first statement from Juhu) that, having obtained the permission of the Congress, the Swarajists were justified in going into the Councils and to say in the very next breath (the promised sequel to that first statement) that, owing to their lack of faith in the Congress programme, they ought to keep out of the Congress executive—this, to our mind, involve what is practically an irreconcilable Contradiction in terms.

"CONFUSION OF IDEAS."

Thirdly, the description of these Committee as the Congress Executive and the comparison thereof to the Cabinet and so on can only be due to a confusion of ideas as to the exact nature and functions of these bodies. Especially if we remember that they are also the subjects Committees of the Congress and the various local Conferences and that no one can, in the open sessions, move any proposition or amendment which has not previously been considered by the Subjects Committee, the proposed procedure will mean the exclusion of the Swarajists not merely from the Committees in question but also, in effect from the Congress itself. In other words, it would tend to reduce the Congress to an unenviable position wherein it would deserve to be taunted by all truthful people as a purely one-party affair unworthy to be called National, nay, a really undemocratic assembly masquerading as the most democratic in the world.

Fourthly, even the working Committee cannot be depleted of Swarajists, according to the Constitution, by any such mechanical process. Even if there had been no Compromise resolution of the Congress, this would have been the correct Constitutional position; much more so with the existence of such a resolution. Owing to these and other constitutional difficulties involved, we have no option but to conclude that, notwithstanding our fervent and whole-hearted desire for the unanimous acceptance of the no-change policy by all Congressmen, we see absolutely no way—Ethical or Constitutional—out of this impasse, except by allowing both parties to exist side by side and by permitting each party to follow its own conscience and to organise propaganda for the diffusion of its own views in the country for ultimate acceptance by the Congress.

Q.—What about Mahatmaji's condemnation of the Serajgunj Resolution?

A.—We unreservedly endorse every word thereof (even after carefully reading and several times re-reading Mr. Das' explanations.)

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, June 26.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2662-22—Little and Co, The Majestic Paint Trading Co; Shanker Lajaram Zinanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4440-22—Mirza and M, Mahadu Anand, Vasa Bhikha Koli Vachha and Co.

3438-21—Jamsetji R and D, Tehelram Girdharidas v Lalji Dayal and others, Mulla and M, Forbes and Co.

2609-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4109-21—Crawford B and Co, Comptoir National des Compte de Paris v Harnandrai Fulchand and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

3341-21—Hiralal Th and Co, K F Shroff and Co v Bhaidas Jamnadas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4023-21—Pathare and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Soorchand Kevaldas and others, Jamsetji R and D.

1199-21—Amarchand and M, B N Lang and another v Adamally Huseinbhai, M B Chothia.

317-22—M B Chothia, Adamali Huseinbhoy v Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed and another, Amarchand and M.

3491-21—Purnanand C and J, Nanalal Motarji Dave v Ponatlal Jivram and Co, Ramanlal and H.

2075-21—Pandia and Co, Devsi Harpal v Balabhai Umedchand, Manilal and K.

5861-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Chaganlal Bhaidas, Patell and E.

3732-21—Purnanand C and J, Bhanwandas Rupchand v H A Khanebati and anr, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT.

947-23—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tilokchand v Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Rahgavayya N and Co.

5857-22—Raghavayya N and Co, Mongibai widow v Khimji Parshram and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3150-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and anr v Alimahomed Mansur and ors, Jamsetji R and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

4797-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukh Gordhandas v Mathur Chagan, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSE.

401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

885-24—Patell and E, Haji Ismail Ahmed Porebundervalla v Syel Imtiazhussein Mehdi Husein and anr, Shroff and L.

985-24—Payne and Co, Poospramnal Goolji Shinghani v The Official Assignee of Bombay and ors.

100-24—Little and Co, The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v Merwanji Bomanji Casinath.

1022-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotam Vithaldas Balkrishna Keroba Mantri.

1151-24—Mulla and M, Govindji Harsey and Co v Mohanlal Devchand Javeri, Mulji T and Co.

1155-24—Dabholker and J, Kursondas Natha and ors v D B Silva and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

1444-24—Payne and Co, The New Piece-goods Bazar Co v Thakar Lalji J Soovetji and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

580-23—Thakordas and D, Vinayak Ganesh Kirlosker v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil and another, Manilal and K.

1771-24—Chitnis K and M, Vasantrao Pundlik Dhumalkar v Mukund Ramchandra Laud and another, Smetham B and L.

737-24—Madhowji and Co, Hitimbai Gulamhusein v Padamsey Nurserbhai.

287-24—Payne and Co, Vithoba Siva Nakhva and others v Manjunath Kison, Rele and Co.

864-24—Hiralal and Co, Dhunjishaw Hormusji Gorakhporewala v Jehangirji Dinshaw Limrigar and others, Chitnis K and M.

535-24—M B Chothia, Sheth Thakerdas Panachand v Haji Suleman Haji Ahmed and others.

861-24—F J Ghadially, Jehangir C Ghadially v Frederick Wight, Crawford B and Co.

1344-24—Tyabji D and Co, Ghelabhai Bhagwandas and others v Cursetji Jamsetji Mehta and others.

4387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum v Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and ors.

816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum v Noormahomed Soomar and ors.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1341-24—Amin and D, Jesingbhai Mohanlal Dalal v Madan Gopal Chunda.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

139-20—Thakoredas and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ebrahim Esufally and anr, Manubhai and Co.

1932/20591-21—Dhanrajsey D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another v Madanlal Gopaljii Thakoredas and Co.

1068-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Abdul Gani Adamji and anr v The G I P Railway Company, Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2375/25432-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kaboobai, Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.

2360/25329-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.

4713-21—Madhowji and Co, Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.

5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.

2363-21—Raghavayya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal, Mudadeo Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1431-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2793-23—Craigie Byas and C, Dadiba H Billimoria and Co v Nowroji F Nowroji, J P Wallace and Co.

792-23—Manchershaw and N, Maikanji Joraji v Sagarmal Nihalchand and ors v Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.

1551-22—Kanga and S, Nensey Meghji and ors v Domingo Arico, Surveyor and Co.

923—Captain and V, Deokaran Nanji v Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi, N C Dalal.

4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee v Chandulal Dayalbhoy, Tyabji D and Co.

4451-23—Vrajlal and Co, Amulakh Amichand and Co v Megha Permanand, Vachha.

4033-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay v Keshav Waghu, Mirza and M.

5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narandas Rauchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.

5047-23—Kanga and Co., Bai Mariambai v Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt Ferreira and V.

4382-23—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Wilhelm Paul Auston Werner and another v Vrajlal Pranjiwandas and Co., Khandwala and Chh., Mobile P and G.

4797-23—Andrade and Co, Meghji Lakhmidas v. Punshotamdas Lakhmidas, Captain and V.

5458-22—Purnanand C and J, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v. Bejraj Jorawarmal, Thakoredas and Co.

1558-23—Manilal and K, Waman Krishna Nigudkar v Mathuradas Topan.

5083-23—Amin and D, Bai Nandkisore v Khatizabai widow and others Sukhtanker and G.

4016-23—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Ganeshprasad Ghashilal, Khandwalla and Chh.

5005-22—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Girdharilal Mukundilal, Sukhtankar and G.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5101-21—Payne and Co., Pestonji Cowasji Chinoy v Dosabhai Pestonji Bhathena and another, Manilal and K.

SHORT CAUSE.

4200-23—Mohjile P and G, Kallia Abdulla Jamal v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj, Motichand and D.

3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kanilal Dulabhdas v Motichand and D.

3165-21—Do Do. M. Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.

5218-22—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhoginal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

5221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Navotia v Govindas, Virji, Dallas and Co.

5255-21—Daphtary P and D, K Worah and Co. v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co. Judah and S.

5285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co. v Abdulali Jiwanji Patni, Khandwalla and Chh.

3361-21—Vachha and Co, Shavakshaw Dinshaw Davar v Haridas Dana, Tyabji D and Co.

3222-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zunkhabai v Ibrahim Haji Gani Karim and others, Matubhai J and M, Nanji H and Co.

3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Henif Maulabux v Kulsum Karim and another, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chhotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chamanlal Badhardas v Shah Mohonlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.

3138-21—Mamar and Co, Jaigopal Premsagar v Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

Do. Do. Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

3148-21—

2947-21—Maruthai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. v Vallabhdas Purshotam, Edgelow G W and Co.

2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhuj Kalianji Thakar v Jaamahomed Karim, Thakoredas and D.

2123-21—G. B Pandia Harnarayon Umedram v Jaimahomed Karim, Thakordas & D.

4944-21—Mulla and M, Hukumchand Rambhagat v Magniram Debulal, Manubhai and Co.

3066-21—Dubash and Co, Shivlinx Gorakhram v Mathuradas Moonji, Mulla and M.

Report has been received in Rangoon that the American destroyer "Sicard" arrived at Akyab and "Preston" is proceeding from Akyab to Chittagong. The American aviators will leave to-morrow morning weather permitting. Soon after the planes leave the American destroyer will sail either for Basein or Akyab.—A. P.

SIND CONSTABLE'S DEATH.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

With reference to the recent Associated Press message relating to the official account of the death of the Head Constable Narbirsing at Kasbo (Sind), the following is the full text of the Press Note issued by the Commissioner in Sind on June 10:—

In view of the allegations that have been made in various newspapers and elsewhere that the death of Armed Head Constable Narbirsing, which occurred at Kasbo in the Nagar Parkar Taluka on the 18th April 1924, was not a case of suicide but an act of murder by his Mussulman fellow policemen on account of his refusal to become a convert to Islam, the facts of the case are published for general information.

The following official enquiries have been made regarding the occurrence:—

(1) An inquest was held on the spot on the same day by Head Constable Mahomed Saif of the Nagar Parkar Police Station, who happened to be at Kasbo that day in connection with another enquiry and who acted in the absence of the Sub-Inspector of Police. The assessors were Punjomal, Mukhi of Kasbo, Kaisarsing, a Hindu resident of the same place, and three Head Constables of the special force. The report of the inquest, signed by all these persons, is to the effect that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself with his rifle and that the reason for his doing so was not known. The Head Constable in charge recorded the statements of nine members of the special police force stationed at Kasbo, Mukhi Punjomal, Kaisarsing, three other Hindu residents and Munshi Nur Mahomed, a clerk in the Taluka Office of Nagar Parkar.

(2) On the 19th April, the day after the occurrence, the Head Munshi and 3rd Class Magistrate of Nagar Parkar, a Hindu, proceeded to Kasbo and held a special enquiry there, recording the statements of six Hindu residents of Kasbo, seven members of the special Police force there, Munshi Nur Mahomed, Moulvi Ali Mahomed of Nagar Parkar, and Dalpat a resident of the same place.

(3) On the 28th April, the Inspector of Police, Desert Circle, having proceeded to Kasbo on receipt of telegraphic instructions from the District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, recorded the statements of 21 witnesses, including eight Hindu residents of Kasbo and eleven Police officers.

(4) On the 17th May, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Digri, held a post mortem examination of the disinterred remains of the deceased.

(5) On the 17th May, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, recorded at Sukkur the statements of three witnesses regarding the deceased's antecedents.

(6) On the 21st May, the District Superintendent of Police recorded at Digri the statements of five members of the special Police force at Kasbo who were present on the occasion of the occurrence.

RESULT OF ENQUIRIES.

From the statements recorded in the course of the above enquiries the following facts appear:—

A special force of Police numbering 31 men was stationed at Kasbo, eight miles distant from Nagar Parkar, in connection with the recent raids by the Bhana robber gang from over the Rann border. Armed Head Constable Narbirsing of the Sukkur Police, with five Constables of the same Police, was among them. He was a Gurkha with a record of service of 18 years in the Army and 6 in the Police. His service sheet shows that he was a first class shot but addicted to drink and drugs, and that at one time he "nearly went on his head." On one occasion he disappeared for a period of eight days and on his return gave an incoherent account of his movements, explaining that he had run away because he was afraid that the Hindus would kill him. He was of very uncertain temper and became violent on slight provocation. It so happened that after the 1st March he was the only Hindu in the Police force stationed at Kasbo, but he does not appear ever to have made a complaint regarding this. On the evening of the 16th April he went to Head Constable Bijarkhan, who was in charge of the station on that day, and expressed a desire to become Musulman. Bijarkhan said that he was ignorant of the formalities necessary for conversion to Islam and advised him to go to Nagar Parkar and consult a Mulla there. Accordingly the following morning Narbirsing went to Nagar Parkar on a hired camel accompanied by one of the five constables subordinate to him. Three other men of the special Police force also went to Nagar Parkar the same day on various errands, one on foot and the two others on horseback. All eventually met at the post office at Nagar Parkar. There by chance they came across one Nur Mahomed, a munshi of the Taluka Office, and they informed him of the object of Narbirsing's presence. Nur Mahomed questioned Narbirsing as to his desire to embrace Islam. The latter at first replied affirmatively, but then said he wanted to become a Christian and later on that he wanted to be a Jew. Nur Mahomed said that Narbirsing was not talking like a sane person but that if he really wanted to become a Musulman they should take him to a mosque. He thereupon went away. Two of the policemen had previously met a Mulla in the bazar and told him that there was a Hindu policeman who said that he wanted to become a Musulman. The Mulla told them that they might bring him along and he would question him. But after Narbirsing's incoherent talk with Nur Mahomed, the party dispersed, and Narbirsing and his companion returned to Kasbo, while the others attended to their business in Nagar Parkar.

On the same day (the 17th April) in the afternoon Nabirsing made a second journey to Nagar Parkar, this time alone and on foot. There he met one Ketoji, a Hindu of Kasbo. He told this man that the Musulman policemen there were forcing him to become a Musulman and asked him what he could suggest for his protection. Khetoji advised him to go and consult Munshi Damjimal. Narbirsing went to the Taluka Office in search of this man, but did not find him there and apparently took no further action. Later, he returned to Kasbo. On his way there, he overtook one Harchand, a Hindu resident of Kasbo, and according to this witness' account behaved in a very extraordinary manner. He first insisted on walking off the road, explaining that the other policeman might see him on the road and kill him. When the witness remonstrated with him, he folded his hands and asked to be excused for not walking on the road. Then he sat down under a tree and began eating some sweets he had with him. Later, he asked for water, and when that was brought, he took off his cap and asked the witness to save him. As they were approaching Kasbo, he climbed up a nim tree and remained sitting there for a time, alleging that if they found him the Musulman policemen would cut off his head. Later still, in the course of the night, he terrified a Kolhi cultivator who was sleeping out in his field by crawling under his cot. Other Hindus were then summoned, and he caught one of them by the feet, asking him to save him from the Mahomedan policemen. They re-assured him, and shortly after the five Sukkur Constables of his party, who had missed him and were searching for him, arrived on the scene. After some trouble he was persuaded to return to the police encampment, some of the local Hindus accompanying the party. There, according to the evidence of a Hindu witness, Head Constable Mian Mahomed advised him to take some food and be comforted, as he had been fasting practically all day. Narbirsing asked one of the Hindus for milk, but the latter said that he had none at the time but would bring some next morning, whereupon Narbirsing told him that he might come next morning and pour the milk over his grave. The other policemen were by this time fully convinced that he was not in his proper senses and as a measure of precaution, the Head Constable in charge took over his rifle and cartridges.

"NOT IN POSSESSION OF PROPER SENSES."

The day before, i.e. on the 16th April, Narbirsing had been to see the Mukhi of Kasbo, Punjomal, and the latter states that after first weeping Narbir told him that the Musulman policemen were pressing him to become a Musulman and would kill him. Punjomal advised him to inform the Head Munshi at Nagar Parkar in the absence of the Mukhtiarkar and undertook to speak to the other members of the Police force. Before he left, Narbirsing said that he would write down an account of his death in his copy of the Ramayan, so that the entry would be found there after his death. Later, the Mukhi went and spoke to the other policemen. The latter absolutely denied, however, that they were putting any pressure on Narbirsing, who, according to them was himself anxious to embrace Islam. This witness in his statement at the request said that Narbiring at this interview was talking as though he was not in possession of his proper senses.

"RATIONAL AGAIN."

On the morning of the 18th, Narbiring appeared to be rational again, making preparations for cooking his morning meal. Seeing this, the Head Constable in charge returned him his rifle and ammunition, the men of the force being required to be armed at all times in case of a sudden raid. At about 10 a.m. Narbirsing and the five Sukkur constables were in their 'landhi.' The latter were asleep, it being the month of the Ramzan fast. There was the report of a gunshot, and it was then discovered that Narbirsing was lying dead on the ground near his cot with his rifle covered with blood close to him. His skull was shattered and a portion of the brain had been blown out. The bullet had travelled upwards, and there was a mark in a rafter of the roof of the 'landhi' six feet above the ground where it had passed out. There were no marks or footprints on the ground indicative of any struggle or of the presence of any other person.

After the inquest, the Head Constable in charge suggested to the Mukhi that the body should be cremated, but the latter refused to have this done on the ground that he himself was a Jain, and it was not known whether the Gurkha was a Hindu or a 'Sar Bhangi.' The Head Constable accordingly had the remains interred. The Magistrate, when he made his enquiry on the following day, did not apparently consider a post mortem examination necessary. But subsequently, when reports were being circulated that the deceased had been murdered, the District Superintendent of Police asked the Medical Officer, Thar Parkar, to arrange for such an examination. The latter officer deputed the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Digri, to conduct the examination, the medical officers of Nagar Parkar and Mithi being absent from their stations at the time and Digri being the most accessible place in view of the railway communication with Gadro. On being exhumed, the body was found reduced to a skeleton with the skull smashed to pieces. All that could be said was that death had been caused by an injury to the skull and brain.

At the inquest, in view of Mukhi Punjomal's evidence, the deceased's copy of the Ramayan had been taken in charge. It is perfectly intact as regards its pages and bears no inscription in writing. On the inside of the front cover there is a very small portion of the surface on which it is just conceivable that there might have been a few pencil marks or words subsequently erased; but this is doubtful as the indications are extremely faint.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

The whole body of the evidence points conclusively to suicide, and on the other hand there is no evidence to support the story of murder that has since been put about. It is established that the deceased was a man of unbalanced temperament, and all the circumstances go to show that shortly before his death his mind had become wholly unhinged. His actions during that time point to his having been under the influence of a strong delusion of persecution such as is commonly a symptom of insanity. There is no indication beyond his reported statements, which are believed by his actual conduct, to show that his fellow policemen were ill-treating him or subjecting him to any undue moral pressure. When he went to Nagar Parkar the first time he was accompanied only by a constable, a Sheikh of Jaipur and a subordinate of his, certainly not a man capable of exercising any intimidation over this Gurkha ex-soldier. The conduct of the four policemen who were with him at Nagar Parkar shows that he was being treated as a free agent and that there was no idea of forcing his conversion to Islam against his wishes, though they were, as would be natural, willing enough to help him. He was left free by his companions to go to Nagar Parkar a second time entirely unattended, and there was nothing then to prevent him either from going off altogether or from addressing a representation to his superior officers. If he had been a reasonable being and had really been the subject of persecution and was really in fear of his life, he would undoubtedly have taken one or the other of these steps. The conduct moreover of all the witnesses, from Mukhi Punjomal downwards, who alleged that the deceased communicated his apprehensions to them shows clearly enough that they did not take his statements seriously. Otherwise they would have taken much more effective action than they did. Mukhi Punjomal, for instance, actually met the Head Constable in charge of the Nagar Parkar Police Station early on the morning of the 18th April, shortly before Narbirsing's death, but only informed him that one of the special Police had gone mad the day before. It is inconceivable that the thirty other policemen at Kasbo should have conspired together to murder their fellow officer, with whom they had been on perfectly friendly terms, merely because he would not become a Musulman, or that if they had had the intention of taking his life for such a ridiculously inadequate motive, they would have shot him in broad daylight as they are alleged to have done. The actual circumstances of his death are fatal to the theory of murder. The position of the body, the location and nature of the wound, the presence of blood on the deceased's rifle, the bullet mark in the roof of the landhi the absence on the ground of any marks of a struggle, all point convincingly to the deceased himself having fired the fatal shot. He must, it is clear, have held the muzzle of his rifle close up against his right temple with the butt of the rifle on the ground and then pressed the trigger. That he did so during a temporary fit of insanity is the only conclusion possible from the account of his previous conduct as related by those who came in contact with him.

As a sinister meaning has been attached to the erasure of a supposed entry in the deceased's copy of the Ramayan, it may be pointed out that even if there had been an entry as is imagined, the fact would either point to an intention on the deceased's part to commit suicide or constitute merely another indication of the hallucinations of his mind. The entry could not have been one of more than two or three words at the most. The deceased could not read or write Urdu, and so the entry must have been in Nagiri characters, with which the Musulman policemen were entirely unacquainted. Nor could the latter have been aware of Mukhi Punjomal's conversation with the deceased, as this was not disclosed until the day after the inquest. They had, therefore, no possible motive, for erasing the entry, if it ever existed.

NO FOUNDATION FOR ALLEGATION.

As has already been indicated, there is no foundation for the allegation that the deceased was put to death for religious motives by his fellow policemen. That advantage, however, should have been taken of the peculiar circumstances of the case to put in circulation such a story can well be understood by any one conversant with the traditional attitude towards the police of an influential section of the Hindu community of Nagar Parkar, and especially with the antecedents of certain mischievous elements therein. The only matters for surprise are the amazing credulity with which a section of the Press in Sind has unquestioningly taken for granted the absolute truth of the story and the irresponsibility with which it has given currency to it and to certain aspersions on the impartiality and integrity of the highest officers of the district.

The Commissioner in Sind has given careful consideration to the question whether a special enquiry should at this stage be instituted into the case and has come to the conclusion that no advantage would be secured by such action. As has been shown, two successive and independent enquiries were held within a day of the occurrence, that is to say, when the facts were fresh in the minds of the witnesses and before there had been any opportunity of tampering with them. One enquiry was conducted by the Police, and the other by a Hindu Magistrate. That the latter officer would certainly not be biassed in favour of the Police is apparent, if from no other circumstances, from the fact that his subsequent transfer from Nagar Parkar has been put forward as one of the grounds for the aspersions above referred to. As a matter of fact, this official's transfer had been decided upon long before, and was actually deferred in order to admit of his concluding the enquiry into this case before he left the Taluka. Now except in certain minor details, the evidence recorded at the police enquiry and that recorded at the Magisterial enquiry are in perfect agreement. Since these enquiries were held, all the witnesses present at them, with certain additional witnesses, have again been closely questioned by the Circle Inspector of Police. This last enquiry has elicited practically no new facts nor has it disclosed any ground for modifying the conclusions to which the preceding enquiries inevitably led. In the interval, it is true, a great deal of matter has appeared in certain newspapers in support of the murder theory. But it has consisted either of mere unsupported assertions, or of distortions and misrepresentations of the evidence already produced in the case, or of unjustifiable deductions from it. There has been no indication that any evidence not already adduced at the official enquiries is forthcoming to bear out this theory. In view of this and of the fact that the several enquiries already made were of a perfectly genuine and bona-fide character, it is clear that nothing would be gained by going over the whole ground again. If, however, the promoters of the murder theory consider that they are in a position to adduce any evidence in support of their allegations, they are at liberty to lay it before the District Magistrate, Thar Parkar, who has instructions to record and examine it, and will in due course place it before the Commissioner for his consideration.

ASIATIC TITLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will permit me a small space in your columns, to bring forward a matter that has long been neglected. I mean, the absolute negligence and deplorable ignorance with which old Asiatic titles are treated. This fact is vividly pressed home to one, while reading through newspapers or glancing through club-lists.

I wonder how many people know, that the English equivalent of "Khan" is Prince—or was in the time of the Tartar Empire, until it was reduced to the status of "Lord" or Noble of the Empire.

That a "Khan" should voluntarily permit a "Mr." before his name or an "Esq" after it, seems to me just as absurd, if an English peer allowed himself to be addressed as Mr. Earl of so and so.

Of course, one hundred years ago, if any one had called himself "Khan" without a right to do so the punishment would have been rather severe. But such a proceeding having been done away with in these democratic days—our chauffeurs, sepoys and cooks, are as a natural consequence all Khans. It is the same in France. I believe, where even a boot-black can with impunity put a "De" before his name. It is not with any motives of snobbery that I put forward this plea, but an earnest desire, that those in whose family this title has been hereditary for generations, should at least try and keep it pure, and insist upon a proper mode of address. For instance, if a man's name be Selim Mirza Khan, a stranger would address him, not as Mr. Mirza Khan, but just khan. Similarly the envelope address would, Selim Mirza Khan, without the Esq. There are many other Asiatic titles besides Khan which have fallen into mis-use, solely through that apalling apathy to tradition, which now seems creeping into the very spirit of the East.—Yours, etc.,

DARIUS RUSTOM TALEYARKHAN.

SAFETY FIRST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am neither a cyclist nor a motorist, but a simple pedestrian. I have often read and re-read with surprise how even most careful motorists are accused of accidents in this proud City. My everyday experience tells me that great sympathy is due to these motorists when I see the utter lack of consideration shown to them by certain pedestrians who seem to take an almost childishly vindictive delight in occupying the centres of roads, often three and four abreast, ignoring the warning approach of the most carefully and courteously driven cars.

The only solution for overcoming this difficulty is perhaps the introduction of that French Law whereby any one who is knocked down by a motor car is liable for prosecution.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. D.

It is understood Hon. Sir Dawson Miller, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court will proceed to England on leave early next month and Mr. Justice Jwala Prasad will probably act as the Chief Justice during his absence.

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Mrs. A. B. Perera, of Colombo.

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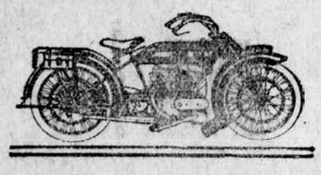

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KHADI WORK IN PUNJAB.

KHADI BULLETIN.

A Khadi bulletin of the All-India Khadi Information Bereau says:—

Andhra has earned the first name as a Khadi producing province. But the more one looks into the condition of Khadi production in other provinces the more difficult he finds it to decide as to which one of them is better than the other as a Khadi producing province.

The provincial Khadi Board of the Punjal having applied to the central Board for a loan, I had to go there on an inspection tour on behalf of the latter. I saw there several villages engaged in Khadi activity in company with the leading workers of the province and what I saw there was beyond my expectations.

The Secretary of the Punjab Khadi Board, Lala Bishannathji and the Punjab Inspector, Lala Kishanchandji first took me to Bias, a village on the bank of the river of that name. It is about 18 hours' railway journey from Delhi. Lala Dinanath, a prominent Zamindar of the place, was there to receive us with 5 or 6 riding horses to convey us to a village named Botala, about 7 miles distant from there. It was about 8 in the morning when we set out. After about half an hour's journey we entered into a tract covered all round with wheat crop. In Andhra we had travelled as if it were in a sea of paddy. In some places nothing but fields of paddy all verdent green were to be seen within the horizon except here and there a small cluster of houses almost hidden under shady trees. But here it was a sea of wheat instead. Quite green in some places and a little brownish in other places where the crop was a bit ripened. In some fields men and women were seen engaged in reaping the harvest, while in others they would be seen going to their fields with sickles and Khadi sheets in their hands. Lala Dnanath used to draw our attention to their clothes by pointing towards them with his hand, and as they came near, he used to greet them with a cal of '*Sat Shree*' or *Salam*. Seeing so many of them clad in pure khadi I could not but wonder why foreign cloth had entered such places at all. A Gujarati, who is accustomed to see only Sadhus and Brahmcharees in beard would not but feel, if he saw almost all the farmers he met wearing full-grown black or grey beards and faces hardened by age-long toil, that he had entered the land of industrious Sadhus.

Lala Dinanath is a respectable young land-owner of Botala. He owned at Lahore drapery stores. Partly on account of the N. C. O. movement and partly on account of business considerations he was attracted to Khadi work. He took to the production of Khadi from July 1923. With his own capital he has produced Khadi worth Rs. 18,000/—during the period from August last year to March this year. His work has been hampered on account of high prices of cotton. The centre is capable of producing from Rs. 10 to 15 thousand worth of Khadi per month. There are about 16 or 17 villages round about Botala in which Lala Dinanath has got his spinners and weavers. He makes a round to 4 or 5 villages every day on horse-back. He took us to a village named Mahta, about 7 miles from Botala where he has about 50 weavers working for him. The weavers are all Mohammedans. Lala Dinanath has very loving relations with them. Feelings of gratitude towards Lalaji were apparent on the faces of the weavers while a feeling of satisfaction for having an opportunity of serving so many of his countrymen was visible on Lala Dinanath's face. While trying to understand his dealings it was found that he was charging by way of commission charges, hardly 1½ pies per yard which does not even bring him the bare interest on his capital. On being asked as to what he gained by this activity, he replied with a smile that one particular advantage he derived from this activity was that he had no more to knock at the doors of the officials now and they too in their turn had ceased to trouble him when they came to these villages during their official tours. Lala Dinanath added that the saving of expenditure in entertaining them had been equal to an income to him. Another advantage he derived was that he earned the gratitude of spinners and weavers, which brought happiness and peace to his heart such as he never experienced before.

WOMAN AND CHARKHA.

The Charkhas were not at work owing to the harvest season. Looms too were not busy. But one could easily guess from the volume of Khadi produced what an amount of leisure the performance of agricultural duties must have still left to the people which they had been utilising for producing cloth. In villages of other provinces 50 or 75 p. c. Charkhas in proportion to the population would be considered to be a decent figure. But in the Punjab every house in a village is known to possess two or more Charkhas as a rule. The state of affairs in these days however has rendered it impossible for all the Charkhas to keep constantly working; yet in the Punjab one can easily see that the Charkha is still a comfort to the woman in her toils.

There are 36 districts in the Punjab. It is said that except in 5 or 6 districts, the existence and use of the Charkha is universal. That is to say, out of the 2½ crores of its population about 2 crores must be possessing Charkhas at the rate of about two Charkhas per family. If we calculate a family to consist of five members it means that there are 40 lacs of families in the Punjab, possessing two Charkhas or more each. To many it was a matter of surprise when Lalaji stated in 1921 in the Bezwada Working Committee that there were 20 lacs of Charkhas existing in he Punjab. Few were prepared to accept the whole statement. But from the above calculation it would appear that Lalaji instead of over-estimating had in fact under-estimated the figure.

Plague being rampant in Lahore, when I went to the Punjab, the visit to Lahore had to be abandoned. From Bias we proceeded to Amritsar. Our party having white caps on could not but attract the attention of the fellow passengers in the compartment. Amongst others a grown-up Punjabi lady was sitting near us. She was clad in a pure white pyjama, a shirt and an upper garment. Her stature and sturdy brown face could not but inspire awe and respect. A black-sheathed 'Kirpan' and hanging by her side by a black cord worn round the body in the fashion of the sacred thread. Another lady by her side was trying to lull a baby in her lap with a melodious chanting of the words "*Vahe Guru*" and "*Sat nam*". Its melody was enough to divert one's attention from the roare and rattle of the train altogether. One of us asked that sturdy woman 'Mother, how is it that you have not put on Khadi?' To this she feelingly replied that all her suits of Khadi having become dirty while she was nursing some of her relative suffering from plague and being in a great hurry to start she was obliged to put on a dress that she had laid aside for a long time. Four or five other ladies who were sitting by her side took up the conversation about Khadi, and an interesting discourse ensued. One of them seemed to be weary of the present struggle and its vicissitudes. Another was telling her that this movement had come up just in time to wake up the nation that was getting emasculated by the bewitching touch of the muslin with a rather rough rubbing of the Khadi. It would not be quite opposite to quote the whole of the interesting dialogue here, but suffice it to say that the lady was trying to convince her companion in her homely language that the remedy of the Punjab wrongs lay in Khadi alone.

There was a stock of Rs. 20,000 worth of locally produced Khadi in the Amritsar Bhandar. Its average sale is hardly worth Rs. 2,000 per month; and on account of the strained relations between the different communities in the city it is declining. It was quite plain that the people in towns paid very little attention to khadi.

PARLIAMENT & JUSTICE MCCARDIE.

MR. MASSINGHAMS' OPINION.

The "Leader" publishes the following cable from its London correspondent:—

Mr. Massingham writes in the "Herald." urging the Government to accede to Mr. Lansbury's request for a discussion on Justice McCardie's declaration regarding Gen. Dyer, which he describes as quite a gratuitous political opinion pronounced without adequate evidence. The gravity of Justice McCardie's offence is that in a critical time in India, he, a judicial officer, has struck a blow at the executive and the power of Parliament, by declaring a singularly cautious, moderate and deliberately formed opinion pronounced by all the authorities in question, wrong and unjust and by the substitution of his own contrary judgment. Mr. Massingham says it is clear this executive view was vital to our needs in India no less than our political honour. It is equally vital to-day. Only Parliament can settle this matter rightly. It must have a chance of re-asserting its rational judgment of 1919-1920 and nullifying Justice McCardie's assault thereon.

"EVERY REASON TO CONDEMN"

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA ON LEE REPORT

The "Leader" publishes the following cable from its London correspondent:—

Sir Krishna Gupta writing to the "Times" says:—If the Commission has proceeded on the assumption that there would be and should be no further extension of responsible government, Indians have every reason to condemn the report. On the other hand the services will regard apprehensively the inevitable consequences, the shrinkage if not the total loss of their existing reserved fields. There is a universal, persistent demand in India for complete provincial autonomy, involving the transfer of reserved fields to popular control and the introduction of a large measure that will give such control in the central Government. How long can this demand be resisted. Is it not better and wiser to face the situation clearly and recognise that no country can be really self-governing which permits an extraneous authority to appoint or control even a portion of its public services?

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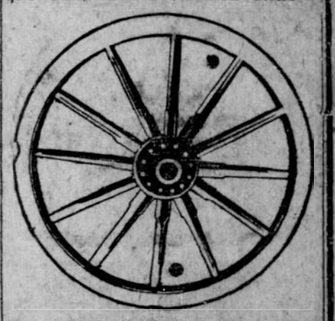

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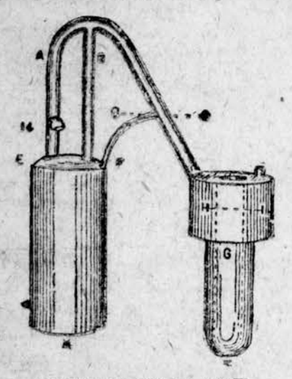

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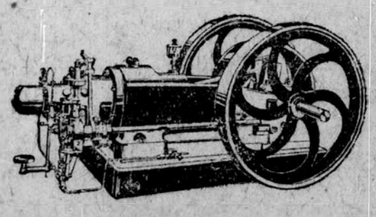

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